C. H. Stoddard. Bx 449 Reno

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Sunday, January 1, 1905.

A Happy New Year

WITH the dawn of the year 1905, the JOURNAL takes pleasure in extending to its many readers best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year. In presenting this issue the management desires to express its appreciation of the good will of its host of patrons, in the State at large as well as in the community in which it is published, so apparent in the support it has received. In the 24 pages of this New Year edition will be found a symposium of contributions from many sections of the State, all breathing a healthy spirit of optimism which augurs well for the coming year and indicating a widespread feeling that Nevada is entering upon an era in her existence far brighter than any that have gone before, rich as her past has been in periods of material prosperity.

With a kindly feeling for all and a promise to lend its assistance toward any movement that will tend to the upbuilding and advancement of Nevada and her resources, we again wish one and all

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Daily Nevada State Journal

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The State's Revenue System

BY HON. SAM DAVIS, STATE CONTROLLER

A Proposed Amendment is Explained by the State Controller. A Simple Method of State Taxation which has Already found Favor, in Oregon and Idaho.

I am really glad of an opportunity to comply with your request to explain through your columns, the workings of the proposed change in the Revenue Law, but I may as well state in the beginning that as a rule the majority of those most interested in taxation pay the least attention to it, and least of all to the opinions of persons officially connected with the revenue.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM

Is about the most cumbersome and complicated that the ingenuity of the human brain could devise and it is high time that it was simplified by a system based upon the ordinary principles of common sense.

Under the present system there is an endless controversy going on between the State and the several counties in endeavoring to ascertain how much the different counties owe the State.

The amounts due are based upon lengthy quarterly reports which entail a vast amount of figuring on the part of the county officials coupled with references to the "Compiled Laws" and consultations with District Attorneys and these reports and documents sometimes weigh several pounds.

Occasionally these reports are several hundred dollars out of the way and then comes the wrangle between the State office and the county officials because in many instance sthe county officials are figuring the county's percentage upon the authority of a statute which has been repealed years ago. This statement is not made as reflecting upon the officials of any county, as the State revenue laws are in such a complicated condition at the present time that it would be extraordinary if the best of people did not entertain honest differences of opinion regarding their purport.

As a result of these differences of opinion there is a constantly increasing delinquent table appearing upon the books of the Controllers office of between seventeen and eighteen thousand dollars.

Some of this, however, represents property upon which the county has levied a tax which cannot be collected, owing to the fact that it is upon land which is known as contract land, the title of which is still vested in the State. If the owners of such land do not pay the tax upon it the county cannot sell it while the title still rests in the State. The question of holding the property for back taxes after the title has passed to the taxpayer from the State, is still a mooted one.

It seems to be an almost universal custom with the various counties to shirk their obligations to the State as much as possible and throw the burden of these obligations upon other counties. With fourteen counties working under this system it is not strange that valuations in Nevada are not over one-third their actual value when the valuation is for the purposes of taxation. In order to do away with the incentive for low valuations on the part of the county assessor the State Revenue Board will submit on amendment to the present Revenue Law at the next session of the legislature. It is known as "the Oregon system" from the fact that it has been in successful operation in that State for several years and later in Idaho.

THE OREGON SYSTEM.

The following is the text of the proposed amendment:

"The assessors of the several counties of the State, at their annual meeting at Carson City, shall fix the percentage of tax which each of the several counties of the State shall pay into the State Treasury, said percentage being fixed for the year 1905, upon the average taxes paid by each county during the five years preceeding.

"Where it is deemed advisable to depart from this method of computation and raise or lower a county arbitrarily, it shall require a vote of ten assessors to fix such percentage.

"After the percentages have been fixed by said Board of Assessors they shall file the same with the State Board of Revenue, and after the adjournment of the legislature said Board shall figure from such percentages the amount due from each county of the State, as its proportion of the State tax for the ensuing year, and shall file the same with the State Controller.

"The State Controller shall then notify each county through its Auditor of the amount due the State and the same shall be forwarded to the State Treasurer in semi-annual installments, as now provided by law."

This system would enable each county to know exactly what it owed the state without any further figuring and would do away with the necessity of the quarterly reports which now cumber the vaults of the Capitol building until an additional building is already needed to store them. It would do away with the printing of thousands of dollars worth of blanks which is now being done in San Francisco and there would be an end of all the vexatious friction between the State and its various county governments.

But the main advantage under this simple system would be the quick raise in valuations which would follow in each county in the State.

The county assessor, knowing that the state tax was a fixed and settled quantity and that it would have to be paid in a lump sum, irrespective of what the county valuations were, would have an immediate incentive to increase his valuations and lower his rate to attract certain classes of transient property to his county, such as cattle and sheep which are driven in to be fed during the winter. Owners of large herds of stock figuring in which county they desired to be taxed, study the tax rates, and other conditions being equal they naturally gravitate to the county where the rate is lowest.

Another advantage would lie in the fact that the respective counties could begin assessing as early in the year as they pleased and in this way secure tax from transient stock and not have to wait for the legislature to adjourn and fix a State rate.

In some of the counties while the assessor is waiting for the state rate to be announced, thousands of head of stock, which he might have assessed, is driven out of the state into Utah and Oregon and the taxes on this class of property is lost.

Under this system there would be but one tax rate and that would be a county rate and each county would be absolutely independent of any other county. The result would be that in a few years the property in Nevada would be assessed at its true valuation a hundred million or over and the rate would drop to one dollar on the hundred or less to run the entire State and county governments, and capital which is now kept out of here by reason of the high rate, would come flowing in and help to further equalize and decrease the burdens of taxation.

A CASE IN POINT

I will give an illustration of how a high tax rate keeps out capital:

During the year 1900 the writer secured considerable data from the State University and Mr. Chas. Sain of the Lovelock Tribune, relative to the adaptability of land about Lovelock, in Humboldt county, for the raising of sugar beets.

The reports showed that the percentage of sugar in the Humboldt county beets was much larger than in California—higher by at least 4 per cent, and the land could be had much cheaper than in California.

The writer forwarded these reports to F. R. Caldwell, a promoter of enterprises of that character in London. He replied very favorably relative to the proposition of establishing sugar beet factories in Lovelock, and regarded the scheme as one in which capital could be safely invested.

After the project was well under way and there seemed a good prospect of at least half a million dollars of English capital being invested in Nevada, an inquiry came relative to the tax rate in Nevada and the Controller's report was asked for.

This was forwarded and almost by return mail came the reply, as follows:

3 Fullwoods Rents, High Hilborn, W. C.
London, April 25, 1900

S. P. Davis, Esq., Carson, Nevada:

Dear Sir: I have submitted your exhaustive report of the conditions on which a sugar beet enterprise could be started near Lovelock, in Humboldt county, Nevada.

The percentage of sugar in the Nevada beets and the low price of land offered are very alluring to capital, and I have conferred with several parties here who would be glad to invest in such an enterprise but for the prohibitive rate of taxation in your State. The information is always asked for, and I am bound to give them the facts.

The rate averaging in your State $3 80 on the hundred, is quite sufficient to deter any conservative business man from investing.

I may also say that the copper proposition submitted by you was very favorably considered until the question of your State tax came to be discussed. After that it was simply impossible to do any business. Very sincerely yours,

F. R. CALDWELL.

There is probably hardly a business man in the State who cannot recall instances similar to the above. The letter quoted is on file at my office.

With a full cash value assessment and a lowering of the tax rate, this menace to capital is removed.

To sum up the writer considers that the causes which lead to a general and systematic tax dodging is caused by a feeling that "self protection is the first law of nature."

As long as the majority of the people are dodging taxes, the rest of us must get in line with the dodging class, or pay more than a just proportion of the burdens of government.

Were all individuals assessed according to law, the lowering of the rate incidental to the rise in valuation would result in no hardship to the taxpayer, each paying in the aggregate the same as now.

The man who, having $40,000 worth of taxable property, pays a 4 per cent rate on $10,000 valuation, ought to be willing to pay 1 per cent on a $40,000 valuation, the result being the same in either case.

Now here is a very simple question involving a mathamatical problem. If sugar beet land in California costing $100 per acre and producing beets containing 18 per cent sugar can be worked at a profit, why cannot land in Nevada costing $25 per acre and producing beets which yield 22½ per cent sugar, be made to pay also. The answer is very simple. It needs some men of capital and experience to demonstrate what the profit is and these men will not come in here with their capital as long as there is such a high tax rate staring them in the face.

By putting the valuation up as the law provides the rate drops of its own accord. The eyes of the world are looking toward Nevada for investment and now is the time to set the tax rate going down.

If the system embodied in the bill I have quoted has sent it down in Oregon it will do it in Nevada.

THE SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO NEVADA

Computing the taxes paid by the different counties of Nevada during the past five years, on the percentage system in vogue in Oregon and Idaho, the amount would be arrived at by the following table of figures:

Years	Churchill	Douglas	Elko	Esmeralda	Eureka
1899	$5,934.43	$8,089.35	$47,813.51	$5,728.58	$14,215.48
1900	5,994.85	8,431.35	52,762.37	5,804.73	15,540.50
1901	6,321.57	7,560.13	53,177.66	5,362.27	12,307.86
1902	3,330.91	7,217.59	56,122.36	5,664.76	12,288.62
1903	3,699.91	6,942.52	58,456.91	6,641.91	11,997.68
Total	$25,281.67	$38,241.20	$268,332 91	$29,202.25	$66,350.09
Average ...	7,056.33	7,648.24	53,666.56	5,840.45	13,270.01

Years	Humboldt	Lander	Lincoln	Lyon	Nye
1899	$35,225.07	$11,629.67	$3,185.17	$10,255.33	$371.75
1900	38,018.57	11,066.33	5,276.99	10,989.84	3,121.94
1901	39,884.60	9,561.10	7,118.66	11,713.54	7,752.80
1902	41,383.90	11,150.33	6,032.23	12,901.98	1,680.70
1903	42,196.52	9,926.01	6,075.10	13,874.49	10,002.97
Total	$196,662.66	$53,333.49	$27,688.15	$59,735.18	$22,931.16
Average ..	39,332.53	10,666.69	5,537.63	11,947.03	4,586.23

Years	Ormsby	Storey	Washoe	White Pine
1899	$12,250.71	$10,580.61	$48,586.33	$5,348.33
1900	12,414.10	11,662.33	59,959.57	5,375.31
1901	10,242.34	10,986.41	52,121.12	5,141.71
1902	9,150.21	8,384.40	52,703.54	5,060.54
1903	9,104.90	7,736.78	59,284.45	5,770.96
Total	$53,162.26	$49,350.53	$272,655.01	$26,696.85
Average	10,632.26	9,870.10	54,531.00	5,339.37

Figuring on a percentages basis, the sum of $250,000, the average cost of running the State government per annum is made the basis of computation.

The following table shows what percentage of the State taxes each county would pay, based upon the average for the past five years under the Oregon system:

Churchill	.032	.....	$8,000 00
Douglas	.034	.....	8,500 00
Elko	.216	.....	54,000 00
Esmeralda	.024	.....	6,000 00
Eureka	.054	.....	13,500 00
Humboldt	.160	.....	40,000 00
Lander	.044	.....	11,000 00
Lincoln	.028	.....	7,000.00
Lyon	.050	.....	12,000 00
Nye	.020	.....	5,000 00
Ormsby	.046	.....	11,500 00
Storey	.046	.....	11,500 00
Washoe	.222	.....	55,500.00
White Pine	.024	.....	6,000 00
	1,000		$250,000 00

The amounts would vary as the legislative appropriations rose or fell, but the percentage would remain the same Where the percentage was made to vary it would be in a case where some unexpected development in a county, Which brought it sudden prospertiy, and this was contrasted with a material falling off of business or natural resources in some other county, the State Board of Assessors under the proposed law, could, by a vote of ten in the affirmative, reduce the rate of percentage on a county which had suffered a commercial decline and shift the difference upon other more prosperous counties, or if, the Board found that an assessor was making an under valuation of property in his county in order, by a ficticious showing of hard times, to shirk a portion of the State tax, they could raise the percentage of that county and thus equalize matters. By this simple and direct method no county would be able to shirk its obligations to the State and thereby throw an additional burden upon counties which were dealing honestly by the commonwealth. Sincerely Yours. SAM P. DAVIS.

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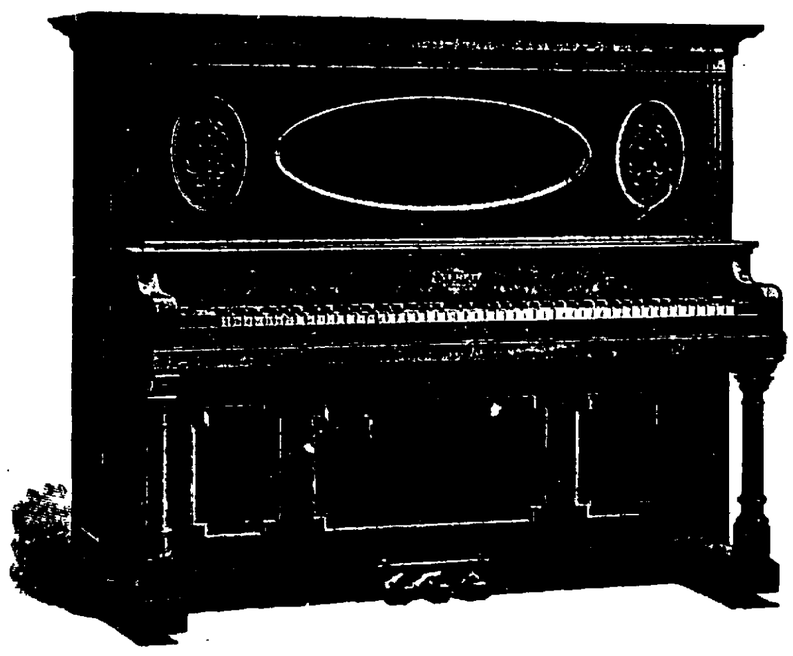

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The Future of Lyon County

CONTRIBUTED BY F. W. FAIRBANKS

A Section Abounding in Diversified Resources Whose Prospects and Promises are Unexcelled by any Within the Boundaries of the State of Nevada.

LYON county is one of the central western counties of Nevada, and a review of the map of Nevada will convince anyone that she is a stellar county of some magnitude. But this will all be changed some day in the no distant future and Lyon's boundary lines will be straightened out to the benefit of herself and the surrounding counties.

Lyon county's resources are numerous and diversified. The western portion of the county is composed mostly of mineral land, and mining has been carried on in this section since the discovery of the precious metals in the state. Dayton is the county seat of Lyon, and is situated on the Carson river, about three miles from the western boundary line of the county. It is a pretty little town, now composed of about five hundred inhabitants. In the early days it was one of the principal quartz milling towns in the state, and at that time there were thirteen quartz mills, each of a capacity of from ten to sixty stamps, busily engaged in crushing ore from the various Comstock mines. These mills have long since been torn down, with the exception of the Rock Point mill, which is now the property of the Nevada Reduction Company. This company operates a large cyanide plant at Dayton, and the mill referred to is employed to crush low grade ore for cyaniding purposes. The company has done a fairly profitable business for some years past. The agricultural section in the vicinity of Dayton is composed of a narrow strip of land along the Carson river, owned now almost exclusively by Italian ranchers, who conduct truck farms and till the land in an intense manner, raising wonderful crops of potatoes, hay, grain and all kinds of vegetables.

Three miles west of Dayton is the little camp of Silver City, a camp which sprang into existence with the discovery of the Comstock, and which has produced several million dollars worth of precious metals. Silver City has always been considered a "tributors" or "gougers" camp, and some very rich pockets of ore have been uncovered and taken out. The work of developing the mines in the camp has only progressed to a depth of 200 or 300 feet, as at that depth water is encountered in such quantity as to prevent any but an organized company of means from developing the ground to a greater depth. Gold predominates in the ore, and the values run from $12 to $30 per ton, and in some instances pockets have been discovered which have yielded several thousand dollars to the ton. At present there are several small quartz mills running in Silver City, and a number of smal cyanide plants are strung along down the canyon, the proprietors of all of which are doing a good business. The time will come when this county will be unwatered to a greater depth and then it may be expected that a number of large low grade bodies will be developed and worked on a large scale. As it is Silver City is probably the most thriving little mining camp in Nevada today, outside of the new camps in the southern country.

Some eight or ten miles southeast of Dayton lies the old camp of Como. In the sixties this camp promised much. The surrounding country is highly mineralized, the ledges are large and regular, and the spot is an ideal location for a mining camp. Much money has been spent, off and on, in an endavor to develop a paying property there. There are several mines in the camp which have made bullion shipments in the past, but the expense of handling the properties has been great, and up to the present time more money has been put into the camp than has been taken out. In the past three years, however, much development work has been done on two properties in this camp, and the showing is said to be very good. Heretofore operators in Como have been hampered by the lack of wood and water, consequently power facilities have been expensive and not of the best. But there is an electric power line now running from Dayton to Como, the power being generated on the Carson river and transmitted to the camp. The power question will be further facilitated soon by the Truckee River Power company extending its lines to Como. The prospects are that considerable development work will be done in the camp next spring and summer, with a fair show to open up some low grade properties which will prove paying propositions.

We next come to the argicultural section of Lyon county. This section lies in the eastern portion of the county and is composed of Mason Valley, Smith Valley, and a section of country along the Carson river, extending from below Sutro to the Big Bend of the Carson river, some miles below the site of old Fort Churchill. There are many thousands of acres of good agricultural land bordering the lower part of Carson river in Lyon county. Several thousand acres are under cultivation, and the government reclamation scheme will place 25,000 or 30,000 more under a water system in the next two or three years so that this land can be opened up to settlers.

Mason Valley is one of the largest valleys in the state. Its length is in the neighborhood of thirty miles, and in width it ranges from three to ten miles. The valley is traversed its entire length by the East and West Walker rivers, and at a low estimate there are one hundred thousand acres of excellent land which could be put under cultivation by a water storage system. Under the present conditions there are probably thirty-five thousand acres under cultivation. There is not much government land left to be taken up in Mason Valley, but there are large holdings which can be cut up into small tracts and farms of one hundred acres furnished to one thousand families.

The land in Mason Valley is strong, rich and comparatively level. It produces on an average during the season five tons of alfalfa to the acre, twelve tons of potatoes to the acre, forty-five to sixty bushels of grain, and all other produce in proportion, and this without any fertilizing except a rotation of crops. Although the section cannot be classed in the fruit belt, on account of late frosts in the spring, when a crop is secured it is of the most delicious quality.

Yerington is the principal town in Mason Valley. It is a thriving little country village situated almost in the center of the surrounding agricultural section. Yerington is twelve miles south of Wabuska, the station on the Carson & Colorado railroad where you take the stage to reach this point. Every line of business is represented in Yerington, and all who are in business are prosperous. Near the center of the valley is the Yerington Creamery, which is producing close to six tons of fancy creamery butter per month. Besides supplying the home market in Lyon county, this company ships its product to San Francisco and Sacramento, where the top market prices are obtained. The capacity of the creamery is ten times what it now produces, and the time will come when it will be taxed to its utmost capacity. In the upper end of the valley is the Wilson flour mill. This mill is fitted up with modern machinery, is run by water power, and produces as fine flour is made on the Pacific Coast. This industry is one of the substantial enterprises of the county, and as the county grows in population and more raw material is raised the business of this firm will increase.

The stockraising business is one of the principal industries of Mason Valley, and each season thousands of head of fat beeves are turned out for market. The valley is known as one of the best winter feeding sections in the state. The winters are never severe nor is there any great amount of snow. Cattle put on more beef feeding in Mason Valley than in any other section of Nevada. Cattle men from outside districts annually winter many thousands of beef cattle in this valley.

Mason Valley would be an ideal place for the establishment of a sugar beet factory. Experiments in raising sugar beets have demonstrated that the tubers raised here are of the finest quality, contain a high percentage of saccharine matter, and that from fifteen to twenty-five tons can be produced to the acre on almost any of the soil in the valley.

In connection with the agricultural resources of Mason Valley, there will in the near future be developed one of the greatest copper lodes in the United States. In the range of hills to the west of the valley, for a distance of ten or twelve miles, runs a copper belt which has been more or less prospected for many years past. Croppings have been discovered in many places on this lode which show high percentages of copper. Such mines as the Ludwig, Douglas, Bluestone, Sprague and Dyer have been developed to a considerable extent, and from all of them many thousands of tons of ore have been shipped in years past. At the present time work is progressing on one of these properties only—the Bluestone. This property is owned by H. E. Miller and associates, of Idaho, and is now under bond to eastern people of means who are doing some extensive development work. The property is developing into a very large low grade concentrating proposition, and the company has in view the construction of some extensive reduction works just as soon as it is satisfied that the mine is big enough to warrant the construction of the same. The proving of this mine to be a producer will mean that other outside capital will eventually take hold of other copper properties in the neighborhood, and that Lyon county will have one of the greatest copper camps on the Pacific Coast.

Smith Valley, located in Lyon county, lies to the west and south of Mason Valley. It is a valley in which probably sixty thousand acres of land of the finest character could be put under cultivation by an irrigation system on the West Walker river. At present less than half that area is under cultivation, but the valley is one of the most prosperous and enterprising little settlements in the state. Stock raising is one of the principal industries of that section, but a good sized creamery is located near the center of the valley, which produces a superior quality of butter which finds a ready market in San Francisco. Another industry which is growing in that section is bee-culture. The same may be said for Mason Valley, in the neighborhood of fifty tons of honey having been shipped from Mason Valley each season for the past two years. The honey is of the finest quality, the highest market price being paid for it in California and eastern markets—10 cents per pound for comb honey and from 4½c to 5c for extracted.

The advent of a broad-gauge railroad through Lyon county is being hailed with delight by her residents, especially those of Mason Valley. It means that freight rates will be less, that stock can be shipped into the valley for winter feeding at a less rate, and that her people will be in direct communication with the southern country, to which they can ship their agricultural products quickly and cheaply, and this means that people will be looking for farms in Mason Valley in a very short time.

It is true that the people now here are somewhat hampered by lawsuits in regard to the perpetuation of water rights, but it now looks as though there was light ahead, and that all these difficulties would be settled by the government taking a hand in the matter and constructing a storage and irrigation system for the entire Walker river basin. Certain it is that such a system can be constructed at a less cost than at any other point in the state, or in any other state, and just as certain it is that sufficient water is now going to waste every flood season to irrigate every foot of the agricultural sections if it were conserved and held for use when needed.

Taking everything into consideration Lyon is one of the most prosperous counties in the state. She has a splendid public school system; her children are given every advantage to secure a good education, her teachers are selected from the best and paid excellent salaries. The valuation of her property is close to the three million mark and the tax rate for state and county purposes is only $1.70 on each $100 valuation. Her bonded indebtedness is only $14,000, and that will soon be wiped out, so it may be seen that with the bright prospects ahead Lyon is one of the most desirable counties in the state in which to locate, especially the agricultural section.

NEVADA MINING REVIEW

The Tonopah and Goldfield mining district continues to furnish most of the interest in Nevada. The marvelous values shipped out from the Goldfield mines are attracting so much interest that they completely over shadow for the time the various mining operations that are now under way in other portions of the state. Ores running $200 to $300 a ton seem to invite no special comment, especially when we note that about fifteen tons of ore were recently crushed which yielded bars of bullion worth about $45,000, or, say, $3,000 a ton.

The Electric Mining and Reduction Works at Reno have recently been leased by the Nevada Milling and Reduction Company of California. This company will treat ores from the Goldfield and Tonopah districts.

The Twin Peaks group of mines near Moapa were sold recently to Messrs. Thompson and Bullard of San Diego. Another important sale was that of the Humbodt Queen at Lovelocks to San Francisco parties, from the reports of our weekly news columns it will be noted that there have been a number of important sales made in the state of Nevada during the last few weeks.

The Comstock lode is receiving considerable attention just now; contracts have just been awarded for heavy pumping machinery by the Ward Shaft Association. This association is composed of the important companies operating on the Comstock and it will install a pumping plant in the Ward shaft for unwatering the mines down to the 3,000-foot level. An air lift will be used to lower the water to the 1,800 foot level and thence down to the 2,500 foot level with other pumps and bailing tanks, repairing the shaft as the mines go down. The present bottom of the shaft will be sunk through the solid rock to the 3,000-foot level, where the permanent pumps just contracted for will be installed.

The Tonopah railway is now shipping considerably over 1,000 tons of ore a week. The freight traffic over the Tonopah railroad amount to about 10,000 tons a month each way, 5,500 tons being incoming freight and 4,500 tons of ore being shipped out. The Belmont is shipping possibly the largest tonnage, although it is being closely pushed by the McDonald-Fuller lease on the Jumbo. The Belmont is shipping about 100 tons a week and the combined Jumbo leasers about 140 tons, while the Tonopah Mining Co. is shipping about 90 tons a week.

Discoveries of such ore bodies as those at the Tonopah and Goldfied have convinced the public that Nevada offers as many inducements to mining operators and prospectors as any other part of the west, and this has had the effect of stimulating interest in one of the oldest mining states in the west. The population of the state has increased by leaps and bounds and thus old-timers who have pinned their faith in the mineral resources of their state will be substantially rewarded for their patience.

The irrigation project of the United States government on the Truckee river will further induce the settlement of desirable citizens in the state and we confidently expect to see Nevada assume its proper place in the family of the western states in the near future.—Denver Mining Reporter.

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Contributed By Hon. Peter Breen

HISTORY OF OLD EUREKA

Two hundred million dollars is a conservative estimate of the value of the ores that have been extracted in the Eureka mining district from the date of its discovery until the present time. Is it any wonder, then, that the Base Range though dormant now, can point with pride to its glorious and golden record of the past?

EUREKA County, bounded on the north and east by Elko and White Pine counties, on the west by Lander and on the south by that veritable El Dorado, known the world over by the name of Nye county, assumed autonomy under an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, approved March 1st, 1873, creating it out of what was theretofore known as Lander county.

The county seat, Eureka, and center of what is known as Eureka Mining District, is situated some 84 miles south of the town of Palisade, a station on the C. P. R. R. with which it is conected by the narrow gauge known as the E. & P R. R.

EARLY DAYS.

The "past" history of the territory, now embraced within the county lines, so far as known to us, is not quite as ancient as the Pyramids of Egypt, dating back as it modestly does, to the discovery of the precious metals on Mount Tenabe, in the extreme northern part of thec ounty at an elevation of 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, some time in the year of 1863.

Important as that discovery undoubtedly was, as it led to the developemnt of the renowned Garrison, and adjacent mines, which have given to the world many millions of dollars, it cannot compare with the discovery of gold, silver, and lead ores, in New York canyon, a mile or two south of the town of Eureka, in 1864, by certain prospectors from Austin, as it was the latter "find" that led to the discovery of the world renowned veins of Ruby Hill and Prospect Mountain, one year later on.

In 1865, "history" informs us, that, led by a certain local Indian, one Alonzo Monroe, and others, whose names are obscured by the dust of our mushroom antiquity, discovered and located several of the claims now included in the Eureka Consolidated and Richmond mining properties, on the summit of Ruby Hill, a spur, and a richly ornamented one, of Prospect Mountain, and from that time on to 1884, covering a perio" of 18 years good and strong, the Base Range, or Eureka Mining District, held the eye and exacted the admiration of the world, by its output of bullion, its marvelous development, its public spirit and the high standard of its social life and attributes.

EARLY WORKINGS AND ORE OUTPUT.

So far as the writer can learn, the first attempt at working the silver-lead ores(the main characteristic of the ores of the district) was made by one Moses Wilson in 1868, he having built a small furnace close to the Roslin Furnace, three-fourths of a mile south of the town.

Wilson's attempt, as well as that of his successors in interest, Messrs. Morris Monroe & Co., we are told resulted in total failure. It was not until some time in 1869, that success was achieved in the reduction of the ores under the management of Major W. W. McCoy, since deceased, a Mexican War veteran, and one of the pioneers of the county.

There then came to us a practical metallurgist and enterprising citizen in the person of G. Collier Robbins, who, with David Buel and I. C. Bateman and others, handled the ores with flattering results, and continued to do so until, in 1870, or thereabouts, the larger number of the more important mines came under the control and management of the great companies, known as the Eureka Consolidated, Richmond, Jackson, Phoenix, etc.

As an instance of the rapid development of the district and the extraordinary success which crowned the efforts of McCoy, Bateman, Buel, Robbins and their associates and successors, it may be stated that the bullion yield which in 1869, amounted to about the sum of $200,000 crept up to $1,000,000 in 1870, and on and on, until the enormous sum of between six and seven millions gladdened the hearts and made flush the coffers of the energetic old pioneers, as the product of the year 1875.

The output continued to increase up to 1882, in which year it ran up to about eleven millions. It must be remembered that what we are now relating are facts of a quarter of a century ago, when smelting was in its infancy, or nearly so, in comparison with the vast improvements in the process inaugurated by science and invention at the present day, indeed, it would not be too much to add, that with modern appliances and improved methods of smelting the years gone by would have doubled the immense quantities of bullion already given.

As another fact worthy of note in the estimate of the mining magnitude of the district, it may be stated, that up to 1881, two of our mining properties had paid more in dividends than the then 25 paying mines of Colorado put together.

The 25 Colorado mines paid up to 1881, a total of $6,794,378.

At the same date our Eureka Consolidated Co. had paid $4,580,000 and our Richmond Co. $2,692,585.A total of $7,272,585. Balance in our favor $478,212.

GROSS VALUE OF THE ORES.

It is not so easy to give a full estimate of the gross value of the ores produced in the Eureka and adjoining district, as mine owners, individual and corporate, are not, for reasons best known to themselves, prone to make known, or give in to county assessors, (it is alleged) anywhere near a full statement of the output of their properties.

We are not, however, left entirely in the dark on the subject. From the reports of the U. S. Geological Survey, the biennial report of the Surveyor General of our state for 1897-1898, and data obtained from responsible mining men we may safely state that the gross yield up to 1902, could not be much short of $200,000,000, nineteen-twentieths of which came from the properties within the Eureka Mining District proper. When it is remembered that the above grand total was raised to the surface from mines, the deepest workings in which, do not exceed 1100 feet and that in only two of the properties, the Eureka Con. and Richmond, has that depth been reached, may we not with propriety, challenge the world to equal our district in mineral wealth and vastness of mineral deposits?

Facts like the foregoing should be hard nuts for the pessimists and knockers of the hour to crack.

FORMATION AND CHARACTER OF ROCK.

As the humblest of the readers of The Journal know far more than the writer, of what are termed the Cambrian, Devonian, Silurian, Carboniferous, Tertiary, and other periods, which it appears, are represented in the various formations of Eureka and adjoining districts, and of rhyolite, andesite, calcite, anglesite, cerusite, minilite, wolfenite, liminite, molybdenite, malacite, hornblende, and many other "blends" pertaining to the district, we content ourselves with saying that the ore bodies, are most generally found in crushed limestone beds, which in the great Ruby Hill fissures, are generally enclosed in quartsite and shale hanging and foot walls. The only exception known to the writer, as to the rock in which the ore bodies make, seems to be the Hoosac mine, situate on Hoosac Mountain, a few miles south of Prospect Mountain, in which mine the ore bodies are found in the quartsite.

EUREKA'S PALMY DAYS

From 1870 to 1884, may be said to have been the palmy days of the great camp, with 1881 and 1882 as the cap sheaves of its prosperity.

In 1882, the population of Eureka and Ruby Hill ran anywhere between twelve and fifteen thousand souls, not in the main a shifting, boom-produced population, but a seemingly settled, sedate and permanent one.

We had in 1881, within the limits of the town of Eureka 7 independent smelting works of a daily capacity of 750 tons, employing in the aggregate some 500 men, not counting coal-burners, teamsters, etc. The district counted over 50 paying mines, large and small and the number of men on the pay rolls ran into the thousands.

Perhaps the most satisfactory touchstone of the business and prosperity of a political subdivision of a county or state, is the wage scale of its working population. Where business is brisk and money plentiful the toiler usually receives fair compensation for his time and labor in fact always does, except, perhaps, in monopoly or trust-ridden communities in which abnormal conditions usually prevail.

Let us then apply our touchstone to Eureka District, say, in 1881, and similar conditions were the rule in the other mining districts of the county.

From the little pamphlet published in the last named year we cull the following:

THE WAGE SCALE.

Bakers, per month, $95, clerks $150 farm hands with board, $40, teamsters from $100 to $150, waiters $80, servants with board, $30, blacksmiths per day $5 bricklayers, $5, carpenters $5, engineers in mills, $5, laborers, $3.50, machinists, from $6 to $8, miners, $4, painters $6, plasterers, $6, stone masons, $6.

In the smelting works, the lowest wage was $4, per day, running up the scale to $8 per day for shift bosses, hangers-on, retainers and grafters.

The town of Eureka had a hundred or two mercantile houses, many carrying large and varied stocks of goods and all "doing something." It had its churches, schools, theaters, finely constructed and well attended, it had a numerous and able bar, it had doctors, dentists, artists, music professors, clairvoyants, and fakirs galore, it had Charley Wallace, he who for a quarter of a century, by native ability, political sagacity, tact, patience and perseverence, cozened, beguiled, managed and "run" our state government, with all the grace, ease, dexterity and effectiveness of "Snapper" Garrison, his fleetest race horse, it had over one hundred saloons, some of them gorgeous appointments, and many of them "two bits a drink" houses: it had money to "throw at the birds" with the usual concomitant in a mining town, of that ever to be desired condition— a "tiger" attachment in twenty establishments, it had its concert houses, in which, if not the best talent, at least the most beautiful, paraded the boards, it had a round dozen hurdy-gurdy dance houses, open from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m. extending a standing invitation, unique in its simplicity, if not commendable in its universality, as it went not only to the brawny miner, the burly slag-pot pusher, the Knight of the Green Cloth but to all men and many women, to—

"Come and trip it as you go
On the light fantastic toe."

It was not a "bad man from Bodie" town, by any means, but on the contrary, law-abiding and self-respecting, in the main, resembling progressive Tonopah in that respect, and yet to "lend variety to the scene," to give a zest to life as it were, in the exuberance of its lusty young manhood and hot blood, it offered to its people on "state occasions only" a "man for breakfast in the morning."

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

In comparison with its "past" Eureka can scarcely be said to have a "present." It would strain us at this writing to count 1500, where there were as many thousands.

The falling value of silver for 20 years has laid its heavy hand on the district, decreasing so largely the value of its ores, which together with the increasing cost of production as the mines deepened, and the heavy railroad charges for supplies, put out our furnace fires and sent thousands of our people to Colorado, Montana and other localities.

Perhaps 200 would now cover the number mining in the district. The ore tonnage from the district over the E. & P. R. R. in 1902, was in the neighborhood of 10,000 tons, of about the gross value of $400,000. There is but little prospecting, and absolutely no outside capital to meet the increased cost of development. Speaking of "outside capital" it is strange how much has gone and is going into the districts all round us and how shy it is of Eureka! Eureka with its glorious past and splendid prospects for a brilliant future! As before stated the deepest shaft in the district is not more than 1100 feet, perpendicular, and that depth has only been reached in the Eureka Con. and Richmond mines.

In the great mineral belt of Adams Hill the deepest workings do not exceed 400 feet, and that belt alone has produced its millions though scarcely scratched, and that too, without a dollar of foreign money to help development.

The practical shutting down of the Eureka Con. and Richmond, some 12 years ago, so far as deep mining is concerned in our judgment, did infinite harm, as it discouraged prospecting and investment in the smaller properties. About the year 1886, such a flow of water was encountered in the lower levels of the two last named properties, that nothing short of powerful and expensive machinery would permit the working or sinking of those mines deeped. It so happened too, that the mines lie side by side and are so connected by drifts, winzes and workings that the draining of one means the draining of the other.

Now it is also a fact, that up to the last few years, no more bitter enemies existed than the two companies controlling the two big properties just named, indeed, their enmity carried them the length of spending, if not wasting, a million or two apiece in litigation, in the glorious past. This state of affairs prevented the companies from putting their heads together for mutual benefit, and devising means to drain the mines and prospect deeper for precious metals.

That the old enmity is fast dying out, if not dead, is now apparent, as both the properties have the same Superintendent and rumor has it, (may it prove true) that an entente cordiale, exists, or will soon exist between them and may result in both properties coming under one management, if not ownership in which event, in all human probability, the mines will be drained and shafts sunk twelve or fifteen hundred feet deeper, and a revival of mining in Eureka and other districts of the county, may be expected, as will make us once more, what we once were, the second greatest mining center in the state of Nevada, if not of the United States.

Your Dollars Will Buy

RESIDENCE PROPERTY

$850—Lot 54x140; 94 feet wide at rear; three room house, chicken house, range and hot water tank. Easy terms.

$1000—Corner lot 100x140; all fenced and cross-fenced; house three rooms, and other buildings, Terms easy.

$1400—Two lots 50x140 each on High street; 3 room cottage and out buildings. Cash.

$1600—Corner 50x140 on Park street; 5 room cottage, 4 room house and barn. Property rents for $24 per month.

$2100—Modern 5 room cottage in Ward's Addition; lot 50x 40.

$2200—House of nine room, furnished, woodshed and cellar; lot 50x100 on Washington street.

$2600—Modern 5 room cottage, new and first-class on Washington street. Lot 50x140, fruit trees and lawn. $1000 cash, balance as rent.

$3200—Modern cottage of five rooms, completely furnished, corner lot 50x100; lawn; good terms to responsible parties.

$3000—Five room cottage on Lake street, close in; lot 65x140; shade, fruit, barn and chicken house.

$3800—New and artistic residence of 8 rooms, bath, pantry, reception hall, cellar; strictly modern; south front; best residence location on south side; lot 47½x118 feet. Terms.

$4000—Modern residence of 8 rooms on south side, near new school, large basement, everything up-to-date; lot 50x140. Part cash, balance in installments.

MORE Real Estate during the first three months of 1905 than you will ever be able to get again for the same money. Last month we asked three different business men their price on business property. In each case the gentlemen declined to sell. Do you want any better indication than this of the permanency of real estate values in this city? The time to buy is now. Look over the lists on this page and come and see us. The most desirable residence and business property to be had has been listed with us. If you are looking for an investment in Reno real estate we would be pleased to serve you.

J. A. BONHAM & SON

Real Estate and Financial Agents : : : Leading Fire Insurance Co's. Represented : : House to Rent : : Property Cared For

Journal Building
PHONE, GREEN 491

12 East Second St., Reno

BUILDING LOTS

$6000—Corner 100x100 on Car line, corner Fourth and Peavine. Nothing better in town for business location.

$4250—Corner 100x128 on South Virginia street, corner Court.

$1200—Two lots 100x140 on South Virginia street; for suburban home cannot be excelled.

$600—Elegant residence lot in South Side Addition.

$1500—Choice corner on South Side ner Virginia street, fronting east; lot 100x140 on Liberty street.

$950— Two fine lots 50x140 each in Riverside Heights, near California Avenue, fronting east.

$850—Corner lot 100x140 on South Center street, fronting east.

$800—Choice building lot in Powning's Addition, near Riverside Avenue; 50x140 fronting east.

$400 to $450—Lots in the Press Brick Company's tract, east Sixth street. Lots 50x140. One-fourth cash, balance in easy payments.

We are selling agents for the KELLY TRACT, near Sparks; High well drained, soil in good cultivation, will raise anything. Lots of five and ten acres with free water. Title perfect. Price $200 per acre.

We have farms and ranch property of all kinds and sizes If you want to buy or sell come and have a talk with us.

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THE NEW CITY OF SPARKS

Contributed By H. W. Patton

THE history of the magical rise and growth of Sparks reads more like a chapter of fiction than a plain recital of facts, but so many readers of The Journal are familiar with the birth and life of the town that exaggeration or misstatement regarding it would be dangerous.

One year ago last August the construction department of the Southern Pacific company set the first stake where now stands a forty-two stall roundhouse, one of the largest in the west. The country surrounding it was known as the Truckee Meadows where a fine quality of alfalfa was produced and where the odoriferous onion and the mealy potato flourished apace. The lands surrounding the site of the future shops and roundhouse were of uncertain value but it is known that Hibbard & McPhail paid $75 an acre for a portion of the Winfrey ranch which they platted and put on the market as the "New Town Tract." A short time before it was definitely known that the railroad was to establish its big works here, and the Reno people disbelieved it to the last. George W. Robison offered to sell his centrally located eighty acre ranch for $6,000. The party to whom it was offered lacked the nerve or the money, Mr. Robison held on to his land, platted it at the proper time and has now sold over $100,000 worth of lots and has a few choice ones left on the main street. This is an instance of a man having riches thrust upon him.

Flanigan, Scheeline & Co. bought the Mary Wall ranch, at what is now the western end of town, most of their land lay south of the railroad track and they started to put up a building there for a postoffice. They changed their plans, however, and erected the building at the west end of the railroad reservation on the north side of the track. S. M. Summerfield was appointed postmaster and the office was named Harriman in honor of the president of the Southern Pacific company. This name proved distasteful to Mr. Harriman and in March, 1904 an agreement was reached between the people of the company that the name of the postoffice and of the railroad station should be the same and that of "Sparks," in honor of our distinguished governor, was selected. This effectually did away with all other appelations including that of "East Reno."

FIRST BUILDING ERECTED

The first house to be erected in the new town was that of Ben Seymour, in the Hibbard & McPhail tract and the first business house was the Surf saloon built and still owned by Patrick Ready. Chas. Frisch's Ark, the B. & W., Gilnaugh's Lodge, the Rialto, Campbell's Argonaut and Snyder's Oberon followed in rapid succession, and after a dozen saloons were in full blast, T. H. Hales put up a building on the Robison tract which was occupied by Ferguson & Willi as a general merchandise store.

On the 16th of January 1904, H. W. Patton began the publication of a newspaper called the Harriman Herald which paper was sold in July and the name changed to the Sparks Headlight.

HAD LITTLE FAITH

From the start the people of Reno exhibited very little faith in the town. They bought a few lots, it is true, but in hardly an instance did they improve or build and the most of them sold out when their lots doubled in value. People from a distance, from California, Colorado, Utah and other parts of Nevada were quick to see the advantages of Sparks and until a short time ago not one business house, from the Ark in the west to the B. & W. at the east, was built or owned by a Reno man.

WADSWORTH MOVES HERE

As the railroad work advanced real estate became active and property increased in value. Houses went up here and there but it was not until June 1904 that the building boom really started. The railroad company with a liberality seldom exhibited by corporations, laid out a tract of land next to the roundhouse and to each of its old employees at Wadsworth presented a lot 50x140 feet in size clear deeds were given, the only condition being that houses must be erected before September 10th, and that the lots must never be used for business purposes. The division point was established at Sparks on June 19th, 1904 and building began in earnest. The lots on the "Reserve" were rapidly built upon and soon seventy neat and substantial cottages and residences, moved from Wadsworth, graced the town.

With the cutting out of train crews here on June 19th, the town took on a different aspect, boarding houses filled up, new stores opened, the uniform of the Southern Pacific was much in evidence and the streets presented a lively appearance. The enormous roundhouse was put into commission and an army of men rushed work on the yards and shops.

About this time, too, some of the wiser business men of Reno began to sit up and take notice of Sparks. The main street is called Harriman Avenue and it stretches for over a half mile fronting the railroad works and "Reserve." It is on this street that most of the business is conducted and here the property is most valuable. The high water mark in the price of lots was reached in September when a lot 25x140 feet, corner of Harriman Avenue and Van Buren street was sold to Messrs Kirman and Harris of the Farmers & Merchants bank of Reno for $2,000 cash. These gentlemen immediately let the contract for a splendid brick and stone bank building and shortly after this article makes its appearance the "Bank of Sparks" will open its doors for business. It will have a large capital and being a state bank will be enabled to loan money on Sparks real estate.

LIGHT, WATER AND TELEPHONE SERVICE

Last spring the Reno Power Light and Water company recognized the coming importance of Sparks and extended its lighting system to the town, giving splendid service. It is now extending its water mains here and by spring the town will have an abundant supply of pure water under pressure. At present a good quality of water is procured from wells which are sunk about 18 feet in depth.

The Sunset Telephone company has for eight months maintained a "jerk-water" service in Sparks but it now has over 250 subscribers and is installing a service which will equal anything in the country. A central office is being established here and it is believed there will be a notable decrease in the amount of profanity among the adult population of Sparks when the telephone works better.

SPLENDID TROLLEY SERVICE

Over a year ago the city council of Reno and the county commissioners granted a franchise for a trolley line between the two towns. A bluff was made at beginning work, but it was looked upon more as a scheme to sell lots than to actually build a road and after a few hundred feet of track had been laid the enterprise languished In the latter part of the summer a new franchise was granted to H. E. Reid, H. J. Gosse, H. Darling and S. H. Wheeler and these energentic gentlemen, after surmounting many obstacles, commenced actual construction. The line was completed in the latter part of November and today swift electric cars traverse the distance between Reno and Sparks every half hour, a 10 cent fare being charged which is reduced to 8 cents by the purchase of a fifty ride book of tickets. The road is well patronized and is proving a distinct benefit to both communities.

THE RAILROAD WORK

First in importance and the factor which alone gives Sparks an excuse for existence, is the immense amount of work done and now under way by the railroad company. Here are works of a magnitude not hitherto attempted on the Pacific coast and of such a vast and substantial a nature as to insure the absolute permanency of the town The stupendous roundhouse contains 41 stalls, it has a turntable which is the largest in the world and last month the engines handled in the Sparks roundhouse were more than double those handled in the round houses of Pocatello and Ogden combined. The yards are very large and contain miles of side tracks and hundreds of switches. The repair shops are 450 feet long by 120 feet wide and contain two more stalls than the large shops at Sacramento. The store rooms, power house, engine rooms, etc., are on a corresponding scale of bigness. These shops are hardly yet in commission but will be in the course of a couple of months and will employ from 750 to 1500 high priced mechanics. The operating department will also have something like three or four hundred employees here which together with the machinists will make an immense pay roll.

The work that has been done and the buildings which have been erected are as nothing to those in contemplation and called for by the original plan formulated when this was selected as a shop and division point by the railway. The original plan calls for a foundry and carbuilding plant 900 feet long by 450 feet wide and employing 2,500 men when run to full capacity. The erection of this building will be commenced in the spring and when it is in commission the total number of men employed here in all departments of the railroad will exceed four thousand. At a conservative estimate this will mean a town of 20,000 people on the townsite of Sparks.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

For a town so young Sparks is blessed with educational and religious institutions of a high order. Eight teachers have charge of the four hundred scholars in atendance and all grades from the primary to the high school are full. At present rooms for school purposes are rented in various parts of the town but Col. N. C. Prater has donated to the district a block of land in his beautiful tract, plans have been drawn by Architect Kronnick and as soon as the legislature shall give authority $30,000 in bonds will be issued and sold and the proceeds applied to the erection of the costliest and most modern school building in the whole state of Nevada. The coming summer will witness the completion of this magnificent structure.

The Congregational, was the first religious denomination to establish itself here. A small room was built on the Hibbard & McPhail tract, but services are no longer held, the room being rented for school purposes. The Baptists last spring secured lots on Adams street and through the efforts of W. C. Driver, of Reno, put up a building in which services were regularly held. The location and building did not please the new pastor, Rev. F. H. Webster, or his congregation, accordingly the property was sold, other lots purchased on Monroe street and a splendid church, composed mainly of the lumber from the Wadsworth church, is almost ready for occupancy.

The Catholics are very strong in Sparks and under the pastorate of Father Horgan will soon have the largest and most beautiful church edifice in Nevada. A fair was lately held in Sparks and from that and other sources a sufficient sum was realized to build a good church. Before work was commenced, however, the convent at Virginia Cityq a notable structure costing $35,000, was donated to the Parish of Sparks. This building has been torn down and the lumber and finishings are going into the new church at Sparks. This substantial donation enables the Catholics to expend all their ready money for labor and construction and the result will be a much larger and finer church. Other religious denominations have secured lots in Sparks and next summer will see the erection of several additional churches.

NOTABLE SPARKS BUILDINGS

It is seldom that one sees in a town so new so many buildings of substantial character as grace the city of Sparks. Brick blocks are everywhere in evidence and they range in height from one to three stories. The first notable brick structure was erected at the western end of Hariman avenue by J. P. Raine, of Palisade, Nevada, This building is 50x100 feet two stories in height. The first floor contains a neat drug store, fine general merchandise store, while the upper floor is used for offices, school purposes and public meetings. There is a good hall where several secret orders have their meetings. The Nevada Mercantile company in the block east of the Raines' building has erected a one story store room of brick 80x100 feet which is a credit to the town. In block four are the one story bricks of Willi & White, O. J. Clifford, Frank Hatton and E. A. Proctor.

The largest and most costly brick in the city is the Robison Opera House, in block three, now approaching completion. This is a building whch would look well in Reno, San Francisco or any other big city. It is 50x100 feet, stores below and a neat and commodious theatre above. The cost of this building is in the neighborhood of $30,000 and it is worth every cent of it. Mr. Robison made his money in the rise of Sparks and has shown his appreciation by spending it to beautify and advance the town.

No greater improvement has been made in the State of Nevada during the past year than the establishment of the new town of Sparks by the Southern Pacific Railway Company. It is an event of such importance that it may be classed with the discovery of the famous mines of Goldfields and Tonopah and the government irrigation works now in progress.

Across Van Buren street from the Robison block is the beautiful and unique building of the "Bank of Sparks" referred to elsewhere. This building catches the eye of every visitor and elicits much admiration.

In the O'Sullivan tract, opposite the shops is a block which may soon claim the distinction of having a solid brick frontage. On the corner to the east is the ornate three story structure of J. B. O'Sullivan. What has been said of Mr. Robison's enterprise applies with equal force to Mr. O'Sullivan. He also made money in Sparks and is building monuments to himself. Next to his three story building Mr. O'Sullivan is erecting two one story bricks. Then comes the big Wallstab building which has a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 140 feet. This will be a hotel. Mrs. Laura Arnold is erecting a one story brick adjoining.

On the northern corner of this favored block Chas. Dreyer, the well-known saloon and sporting man of the Reno Oberon, lately bought two lots and declared his intention of putting up a big brick in the spring.

Among the larger frame business

(Continued on next page.)

Monroe Street, Sparks

Opposite the Big Sign

The Sparks Realty Company

Frank Hatton
H. W. Patton

Pioneer Dealers in Choice Real Property in all Parts of Sparks

Sole agents for the Beautiful Prater Tract where an acre of ground may be bought for the price of a 25 foot lot in other additions.

Investments in Sparks' property result in certain and speedy returns. We lately sold a lot on Harriman Avenue for $2500 which sold for $250 a little over a year ago.

Many people have made big money buying Sparks Realty and you can do the same. Now is the time

Here are some Choice Bargains which will only last a few days

$4600—Harriman Avenue, corner of Lincoln, 80x140 feet.
4000—A 50-foot lot, corner of Harriman and Monroe.
3500—Fifty feet on Harriman, opposite the round house.
3500—Corner lot on Harriman, center of town, building.
2500—Sixteen lots in west end near street car line.
1750—Seven fine lots on Hayes street, O'Sullivan tract.
1200—Five splendid residence lots, Madison street, Robison tract.
1000—Fine fifty foot corner in O'Sullivan tract, barn and well.
1500—Corner on Adams, 100x140, center of town, near opera house.
1600—Three lots on Adams street. Corner.
900—Four choice lots in the Robison tract.
800—Two good lots on Main street, New Town Tract.
700—A corner on Main street, Hibbard & McPhail tract.
600—Good lot, small furnished house, Robison tract.
500—Two well located lots in the Robison tract.
400—Fine 50-foot corner in Prater tract near Catholic church.
300—Splendid 50-foot corner lot in Prater tract, facing north.
200—Best inside 40-foot lot in the Prater tract.
100—Two good lots in the Deer Park tract.
75—A well located corner in the Deer Park tract.
50—Several lots in Deer Park for $50 each.

Every tract and every street in Sparks is represented on our book and we can satisfy the most exacting purchaser. We also have for sale some excellent business chances where, for a small investment, one can begin making a good living at once. We rent houses, place insurance, make loans, pay taxes for non-residents, collect rents and do everything pertaining to a realty business

Write to Us or Better Still Come to Sparks and Let Us Show You Around this Growing City

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Where the Women Vote

BY MRS. MARION C. JUDSON

The Experience of the Centennial State Certainly shows that with Women Exercising the Rights of Citizenship Much Good has Resulted.

THE question has been asked so many times, "Do the better class of women vote in Colorado?" And it has been so variably and contradictorily answered that the Tribune decided to settle the question for its readers in an authoritative manner, and caused a representative to visit the different polling places in Denver to find out as an actual fact what proportion and what class of women were represented at the polls. Never was there a more beautiful election day in Denver than that of November 8th. It was warm, sunny and still, with a sky like an inverted bowl of clearest turquoise, and a balmy air more like that of May and November.

Early in the morning there was an unusual stir upon the streets of Denver, and before 9 o'clock streams of men and women, carriages, bicycles and automobiles were setting toward the polling places. At one polling place the Tenth Ward, the so-called "silk stocking precinct," 286 votes had been cast before 10 o'clock, a large proportion of them being cast by women.

Election day in Denver is regarded as rather a gala occasion and young men and women, old men and old women turned out to vote as if they enjoyed it. Many men, before going to their business for the day, made a point of accompanying their wives to vote, and this was, perhaps, the reason why in the early morning hours one was obliged to stand in line before one could get a booth in which to prepare a ballot.

From Capital Hill to Market street from the far outlying districts of the city to the densely populated precincts of the downtown part every polling place was visited. As a usual thing, the booths were arranged in vacant store rooms, or new buildings, sometimes in a suburban drug store, sometimes in the front of an unoccupied residence, and in one or two instances in unused rooms of precinct houses.

It was a noticeable fact that in every instance—no matter in what part of the town—the polling places were located in clean, respectable well ventilated quarters, such as any woman might visit with impunity, and were universally quiet, orderly and unobjectionable. In the Tenth Ward, Fifth Precinct, the polling place resembled the approach to the scene of a fashionable reception. Carriages and automobiles thronged the street, and fashionably dressed men and women came and went, stopping to joke and visit upon the pavement, sometimes to compare notes and discuss seriously the issues of the campaign.

A notable feature of the day—and one which was particularly striking to a stranger in Colorado—was the arrival of the family parties at the polls. In many instances carriages and automobiles drew up to the curb, and father, mother, sons, daughter—sometimes grandfather or grandmother—went into the polling places to vote together. There were constantly arriving parties on foot, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, often an aged mother leaning on the arm of her son. In fact, as one drove about the city and saw the people going to and coming from the polls one might easily imagine that it was Sunday, and tranquil family parties were going to or coming from church. In every polling place of the respectable residence part of Denver there were women voting, many of them acompanied by their husbands—often by their children—some alone and some in company with other women.

Occasionally one would come upon a group of women in earnest discusion, and now and then upon one who was being "electioneered." But this was a feature of which the reporter saw little. Almost every woman who went to the polls seemed to have her mind thoroughly made up how she was going to vote, and in the most business way—and in a manner which indicated that she had done it many times before—she would march into a booth mark her ticket and deposit her ballot in the ballot box.

Passing from the upper wards of the city through Wards Six and Seven, Three and Four, the scene was widely different. Here and there small groups were gathered, but there was no rioting no boisterous ill behavior anywhere. Here the voters did not arrive at the polling places in carriages or automobiles, and the social, lightsome aspect of the hill was not to be seen, men and women went to the polls calmly, seriously, as if they had a grave duty to perform. The women with shawls, or the ever present white woolen crocheted "fascinator," over their heads; the men in their laboring clothes, and with their pipes in their mouths. But here, too, the family party was every where present, and at every polling place men and their wives, brothers and their sisters, sons and their mothers went to the polls together.

The wife of the laboring man, as well as her more wealthy sisters of the hill, has read and observed, and has her own opinion on the issues, and she went to the ballot box well prepared to vote them.

Here and there a carriage load of the demi-monde of the city was seen to drive up to the polling places. But as a usual thing, the disreputable women of the state do not want to vote, and will not if they can get out of it. Few of them have any party affiliations or political convictions, they know little of the issues, are not interested in the outcome, and do not wish to lose friends by voting for either side. Occasionally, when an election is liable to be close, they are obliged to vote in order to obtain police protection, and sometimes they vote individually on account of personal prejudice, but it is universally acknowledged by all ward workers that it is almost impossible to get them to go to the polls, and the writer was informed by an old political worker that rather than go to the polls he has known whole colonies of the disreputable women to leave the city on election day. This is not only the history of the demi-monde of Denver, but of Cripple Creek, Victor and other portions of the state as well.

Throughout the entire state this year the vote polled was an exceptionally large one, and the women's vote the largest that has ever been registered in Colorado.

THE NEW CITY OF SPARKS

Continued from Page 13

blocks may be mentioned those of O. A. Benschuetz, Chas. Frisch, J. H. Hart, Maurice O Connor, Ethel A. Condon, Con Anargyros, H. Carlyle, W. E. Dalton, Joe Gilnaugh, E. J. Campbell, J. Snyder and Blaisdell & Wallace.

The residences in Sparks will compare favorably with those in towns of many times the size of this. Not only are there many nice cottages on the "Reserve" but all over the town site are scattered homes of a pleasing style of architecture.

Fred Steimer's house on the Prater tract, the residence of Geo. A. Robison on Madison street, Mrs. Moore's on Jackson street, Mrs. Finley's on Hayes street, Mrs. Branni's on Lincoln street, Baldy Brown's cottage on Grant street and many others are as nice houses as may be found anywhere. All of the houses on the town site are lighted by electricity and are plumbed ready for the coming of water works and sewers and possess all modern conveniences. Every house in the town is occupied and in most instances people own their ouwn homes. It is almost impossible to find a house for rent and good money could be made by building four and five room cottages for rent.

MORAL CONDITIONS

Reference has been made in another part of this article to the schools and churches of Sparks and the existence of these presages a healthy moral condition. Naturally, like all new towns, Sparks possesses its due proportion of saloons. There is room for no more places of that kind here and it is probable that there will be less of them before there are more. It may be said, however, that the saloons of Sparks are better conducted and kept in a more orderly manner than those of most towns in the west. The reason for this may be found in the fact that almost every saloon man here owns his place of business, the building and the lot it is upon. They have a stake in the town and are jealous of its good name, as are other citizens.

The absence of crime here is truly remarkable. During the greater portion of last year the services of only one officer were needed to keep perfect order in the town and now only two are required. We have a justice of the peace who does not find his duties at all onerous and who has ample time on his hands to devote to his private business.

A HEALTHY TOWN

If statistics were available it is believed that Sparks could show a cleaner bill of health than any town of its age and size in America. It is true that many typhoid fever patients accredited to Sparks have been taken to the railroad hospital at San Francisco. In this connection it may be stated that any man running on the road between here and Carlin is credited to Sparks and again it is noted that many of these patients are firemen and engineers. The chief surgeon has just decided that the typhoid patients coming from the Dunsmuir division are the same class of employees and that they contracted the disease from drinking the stagnant water in the tanks of the engines. This may explain the number of typhoid cases from Sparks.

So far as the writer remembers, there have only been three natural deaths in Sparks since its inception, two women and one man. One of these deaths was from typhoid fever and is the only one from that disease which ever occurred here. There is no malaria here and there is a total absence of many of the diseases which affect people in other sections. The climate is excellent and conducive to health.

Steps are now being taken to install a first-class sewer system and it will be in operation by next June. The town lies well for sewering and it will be a cheap and effective system.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

In the present condition of Sparks and at its present stage of development with the brilliant future before it, this town offers unexampled opportunities for investment. Fifteen months ago land here sold for $75 an acre; one year ago lots sold for $200 each; today the same lots are not only held at, but are selling for $2,000 each. A little over a year ago there was no Sparks, today it has a population of 2000, a registry lits of 550 voters and $750,000 of taxable property. The prices of property here are much lower than in other towns of like size and when the entire railroad population is gathered here lots which now sell for $2,000 will bring $20,000 or more.

There are fine openings here for furniture, dry goods, jewelry, ice, theatre, restaurant, beer and other lines of business. Groceries, hardware, drugs, clothing, furnishing goods, saloons, news and cigar business are already well represented and there are no openings in the latter lines.

The people of Sparks extend a warm invitation to the homeseeker, the mechanic the investor and the business man to come and live amongst us.

For reliable information regarding this wonderful new town the reader is advised to write or call upon Messrs Hatton & Patton, of the Sparks Realty Co., whose statements may be absolutely relied upon and who take pleasure in giving such information as is asked.

SAYS MUSICAL PEOPLE ARE LAZY

Such is the Opinion of a Chicago Professor

On the authority of the professor of physics in Chicago University it is now asserted that all persons who dabble in music are lazy. In other words, pianists, violinists, soloists, all musical artists and all who dabble in music are lazy. Every one with a musical temperament is indifferent to work. To be a good musician one must first cultivate a languid, tired "don't-care-at-all" feeling.

The professor backed up his statements by experiments with a series of physics instruments before his students. He declared.

"All good music is embodied in that one word 'harmony.' Those who love harmony love it because their ears are, mathematically speaking, lazy. People with lazy ears you will find to be consistenly lazy. They do not like discordant sounds, and are too indolent to listen to the complicated ratios of discordant sounds. They like the soothing tones, those with a pleasant melody.

"A piercing whistle of a locomotive, the grating sound of a cable car, the rumbling of a heavy truck, and all the noises of a great city are offensive to this kind of people. The more active class, including the energetic man of business and the day laborer, does not resent such noises nearly as much as 'lazy' people."

This is rather startling intelligence. The unscientific onlookers seeing an orchestra or chorus leader wielding his baton and accomplishing the graceful and dignified antics characteristic of the genus would scarcely imagine him lazy. Yet here is the word of science which it would be the height of presumption for a layman to question. This latest dictum of science is a little hard on a class of people many of whom have hitherto been believed to be above reproach. There remains for them, however, a grain of comfort in the thought that the professor did not say all lazy people ar musicians. There is a distinction here. Perhaps not one apparent at first glance, but a distinction none the less.

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Early Days in Humboldt

BY HON. E. D. KELLEY, SURVEYOR-GENERAL

Humboldt County and Something of its Early History and Present Prosperity. By one who Participated in its upbuilding and First Settlement.

IN the year of Grace, 1860, a daily stage line was started in opposition to the Placerville line, from California to Salt Lake City. At that time the territory now comprising the state of Nevada was judicially known as Carson county, Utah Territory. The stage line extended along the Humboldt river with stations from fifteen to twenty-five miles apart, where the mules, which furnished the motive power for the stage coaches, were changed, and weary passengers appeased their hunger with bacon and beans, saleratus biscuits and other like delicacies, with coffee that furnished its own grounds, and plenty of them, for complaint. One of those stations was situated at the mouth of what was subsequently named Humboldt Canyon, through which flowed a stream which had its source in the snow drifts of the Humboldt range, and which stream, by the way, supplied the water that since the advent of the Central Pacific railroad made Humboldt station a veritable oasis in the desert. In the summer months the stage company utilized the nutritious bunch grass which grew luxuriantly on the mountain slopes by letting the mules graze on it. One day a herder, while chasing the mules noticed large white stones on the hill side. Curiosity induced him to break one of the boulders, which upon examination, he found speckled with a bright yellow substance which proved to be gold. News of the discovery reached Central California through the stage drivers, and Northern California through emigrants who traveled over the Honey Lake or Noble's Pass route. The Comstock lode was then attracting many Californians and in 1861 there was quite an exodus to the Humboldt mountains. Mining districts were organized, townsites were laid out in almost every canyon, various kinds of ores were found in many places and wagon loads of the dark stuff, the value of which was unknown, were shipped to California to be tested. Some of the ores proved to be antimony, while those from the Sheba were found to be rich in silver.

The winter of 1861-2 happened to be one of the stormiest ever experienced on the coast since its settlement by the white. Deep snow in the Sierra Nevada and high waters in Nevada streams, which overflowed the deserts converting them into lakes, almost cut off communication between the Humboldt mines and California, and in the spring of 1862 flour sold at $25 a sack, rusty bacon, which had weathered the storms off Cape Horn, at sixty cents per pound, and a sack of beans was equivalent to a small fortune. Smokers, as tobacco could not be had for love or money, used willow bark and various kinds of roots as a substitute for the weed, and drunkenness was unknown, as whisky, if there was any, was priceless. However, as summer advanced the various mining camps were fairly well supplied with provisions and a train of ox teams, loaded with flour from Mormondom, arrived at Unionville and the price of the breadstuff was reduced to fourteen dollars per sack.

Meantime the territorial legislature had convened and organized the county of Humboldt, with boundaries beginning at the northeast corner of Storey county; thence running easterly along the emigrant road leading to the Sink of Humbodt, to the fortieth degree; thence east along said line to the Utah line; thence north along said line to the northern boundary of the Territory; thence west along said line to the northeast corner of Lake county; thence south along the boundary lines of Lake and Washoe counties to the point of beginning. An Act of the legislature made Unionville the county seat to the great satisfaction of Star City and Humboldt City, and to allay the ill-feeling an election was held to settle the vexed question by vote of the people. Unionville gained the prize by reason of Humboldt City voting almost unanimously for it against Star City, which at the time, had the largest voting population of the three rival towns. In 1863, when the first constitution was submitted to the voters of the territory for ratification Humboldt won the prize offered by the Comstock mine owners, a large United States flag, for giving the largest majority in proportion to the total vote against the constitution. At Unionville the feeling against the constitution was intense, because it provided for the taxation of mines and every one of the 277 votes cast was against it.

In those days the Piute Indians were on the war path, and many of the pale faces who ventured away from the settlements paid for their rashness with their lives. Finally the government sent troops to Dun Glen, Paradise Valley and northern Humboldt to protect the settlers as well as travelers to Jordan Valley and Silver City, Idaho. Colonel Charles McDermit, who commanded those troops, was shot and killed by the Indians while scouting with a small squad of of cavalry on the creek which bears his name, and James A. Banks, a member of the constitutional convention, was killed while fishing with a party of officers a mile or two from Camp Scott in Paradise Valley. Winnemucca, their great War Chief, directed the movements of the Indians and peace did not prevail until a treaty was made with him by the whites.

In 1867-8, the Central Pacific railroad was built from the west through Humboldt county. This changed the center of population from Unionville to Winnemucca, and led to the development of the agricultural resources of the county. The Big Meadows, now known as Lovelock valley, which supplied the mining camps with hay from the natural grasses along the Humboldt river near the lake and which was supposed to be valueless for any other purpose, proved to be among the best agricultural section of the state, and is now noted as one of the most productive valleys of it size on the coast. Paradise valley also came to the front as a grain and hay producer, and stock men utilized the ranges in the northern part of the county by stocking them with cattle and sheep and today Winnemucca in one of the principal shipping points for cattle and wool on the Central Pacific railroad.

Among the early enterprises inaugurated in Humboldt was the French Canal, the promoters of which conceived the idea of diverting the waters of the Humboldt from their natural channel near Golconda and conveying them by canal to Mill City, a distance of nearly fifty miles, where they were to be utilized in reducing the ores of the Humboldt range. Much money was spent in digging the canal, which was completed to Winnemucca, a distance of sixteen miles, but the project was abandoned when the building of a railroad up the Humboldt was assured.

Before the completion of the railroad mining was the principal industry of Humboldt county. Rich silver ores were found on the eastern and western slopes of the Humboldt range in the Trinity and Arabia mountains, in Eugene mountain, in the East Range at Dun Glen and Gemville, in Winnemucca mountain, in the Gold Run mountain, and in fact in nearly every mountain in the county. Copper was found in quantity near Golconda and also in the extreme southern part of the county at Cottonwood, where there are also nickel mines.

Smelting works were erected on the Humboldt at Oreana, where ores from the Montezuma and other mines in Arabia, three or four miles from the river, were reduced. Charcoal, which had to be hauled many miles, was used as fuel at the furnaces, and the bones of the cattle and horses which perished on the desert when thousands of gold seekers crossed the plains, were utilized in refining furnaces, which separated the silver and gold contained in the ores from the baser metals. The product of these furnaces was shipped to the Sacramento river by ox teams. Labor and material were high and when the large bodies or ores, which were found near the surface were exhausted the mines closed down, and today only the ruins of the furnaces mark the site of what was once a busy and prosperous community of several hundred inhabitants.

The Arizona mine at Unionville is credited with a product of several millions, the Rye Patch a few miles from the Arizona, was a large producer, as were also the Sheba and Desota at Star City. Later the Paradise Valley mines at Spring City probably produced a million and many other mines, notably the Lang Syne and Kennedy mines in the East Range, added more or less to the general product of the county, but when the mints were closed to silver the price of the metal steadily decreased and for some years mining was abandoned.

In June 1862 four ladies with their husbands arrived at Unionville, and on the Fourth of July of that year a dinner was provided free of charge for all strangers. The bill of fare was not elaborate, as those were the days that tried men's stomachs, and such delicacies as bacon and beans, dried apple pies, and hot biscuits and coffee, the latter served in tin cups and sweetened with molasses, were disposed of with a relish, which can only be acquired in new and remote mining camps where people have an appetite.

The anniversary of our natal day was celebrated patriotically, and in the evening the canvas roof of the miner's cabin was spread on the level ground for a dance floor, two fiddlers volunteered their services and four ladies who arrived the week previous, made at least fifty men happy by dancing with them until midnight to the tunes of Old Dan Tucker and Hi, Billy Martin.

In those days when brother was arrayed against brother in deadly strife in the east, the military spirit was in the ascendency in Humboldt. The Buena Vista Guards, a cavalry company of eighty members, was commissioned by Governor Nye. They purchased their own uniforms and on National holidays astonished the natives, as well as the emigrants who were passing through to California, with the gorgeousness of their displays, and the complexity of their evolutions. Though individual members of the Guards frequently participated with citizens in chasing Indians, the company, as an organization, was never called out by the Territorial or National government to fight Indians, and for that reason the members are not eligible for pensioners nor Grany Army men.

The Guards were a Unionville organization, and the Humboldt Rangers had their headquarters at Star City. The latter were not commissioned by the Governor, nor did they evre appear in uniform, though frequently, like the Guards, they did good service in chasing Indians, who never failed to attack the whites when the pale faces were at a disadvantage.

Early in 1863 the Humboldt Register was published at Unionville, and in 1864 a telegraph line was built from Virginia City to Unionville and Star City. One of the first messages sent over the wire, which, for lack of poles, was strung on the sage brush, a distance of fourteen miles, was from Washington to Governor Nye, who was then at Unionville, October 31, 1864, informing him that by proclamation of President Lincoln, Nevada had that day been admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State.

In the early days of Humboldt, in fact up to the time the Central Pacific railroad was built, the revenue from taxable property and licenses was not sufficient to pay the expenses of the county government, and interest bearing script was issued to creditors. Very many people left the country some through fear of the Indians whose victims numbered over forty persons, and others because of ill luck prospecting, and county scrip went down to ten cents on the dollar. A box of ordinary candles for the County Clerks office cost $120 in scrip, and other supplies were proportionately high. A few years later the scrip was redeemed at par and interest was paid in full.

The Humboldt Pioneers, a society as exclusive in a way as the "400" of today, met annually at the banquet board. The sagbrush was its emblem, and at those festive gatherings and on the Fourth of July, when the members paraded in force, the odoriferous shrub was strongly in evidence. At the feasts wine and wit were in the ascendency, and on one occasion a gentleman who stood high at the bar, said:

"Mr. President, in 1862 I came to the county under engagement as counsel in an important mining suit. At that time my friends here" (alluding to two young lawyers who had attained prominence in the profession) "had not been admitted to the bar. Ever since they have been going up, up, and I have been going down, down, until now, Mr. President, we are almost on a level, sir."

The total area of Humboldt county is, approximately 10,000,000 acres, of which about 350,000 are fenced and 40,000 acres under cultivation. The wheat product of 1904 is estimated at 6,500 tons and the barley product at 6,000 tons, the wheat yield averaging a ton and a quarter and the barley yield a ton and a half to the acre. The hay crop exceeds a quarter million tons, alfalfa in some instances yielding five tons to the acre and averaging about three tons to the acre.

The live stock as returned by the assessor consists of 4,956 horses, 125 mules, 48,235 cattle and 134,772 sheep. These figures, it should be borne in mind, are furnished for purposes of taxation only, and not as a basis for sale, as the latter would probably double the number. There are three grist mills, sixteen quartz mills, three smelting furnaces, and one sulphur refinery, which produced 15,000 tons of brimstone this year. There are 150 miles of railroad including side tracks, and exclusive of a short line of twelve or fourteen miles from Golconda to the Adelaide Copper mines, 4,520 miles of irrigating ditches, and the assessed value of real estate is $4,264,822, and of personal property $1,443,803, the assessment roll of the county footing up the third highest in the state.

Humboldt county has vast undeveloped agricultural and mining resources and when the waters of the Humboldt river, which is the principal Nevada stream, and which by Act of the Territorial legislature was declared a navigable river, are impounded for irrigation purposes, as they shortly will be by the general government, its sage brush plains, like the Lovelock valley, will be converted into fields of waving grain and purpleblossomed alfalfa. Its rugged mountains, nearly every one of which so far as can be determined from surface indications, give promise of rich mines, and beyond reasonable doubt its population will be increased ten fold in the next decade.

I have in this disjointed article purposely refrained from giving the names of men and women who were prominent in society and politics in Humboldt county, as the mere mention of them and a brief reference to the parts they played would extend it far beyond the limits to which I am restricted. Suffice it to say that some of them have been governors, some congressmen, some have worn the judicial ermine in the highest court of the state, and one has for years occupied a position on the Federal Bench in Montana, and another was Chief Justice of the Territorial Court of Arizona, and all, with scarcely an exception, were among the highest types of American citizens, intelligent, energetic, tolerant, hospitable and patriotic, though it was said of Humboldters who visited the Comstock and the Capital in early days, that they were as clannish as Chinamen.

SUGAR BEET CULTURE

Sugar beet culture is now one of the leading subjects for consideration among agriculturists and economists. The farmer learns that sugar beets are a valuable crop to grow for stock; that they are worth fully two-thirds as much for this purpose as for the production of sugar; that the pulp left after the beets are used gy the factory is almost as valuable for feeding purposes as the beets themselves. These qualities in this root crop stimulate stock raising, the erection of creameries, feeding pens and the whole stock feeding industry. A study of the bulletins prepared by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Nevada University shows the results of eight years successive work, and demonstrates beyond question that sugar beets of high quality can be grown here, sufficient for factory supply. In the Lovelock valley alone it is reported that 20,000 or 30,000 acres of rich and fertile land could be obtained for beet culture.

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Fine Farms

$10,000—125 acres one-half mile from city, all fenced and in alfalfa and grain, best water rights, house 5 rooms dairy house and equipment, barn, cows, horses and all farm machinery and tools.

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THRIVING DOUGLAS COUNTY

Contributed By E. C. Ezell, Record-Courier

First Settled Community in the State

DOUGLAS county, situated on the western edge of the state, is bounded on the east and south by Lyon and Esmeralda counties, on the north by Ormsby county and on the west by Alpine and Eldorado counties, California.

Previous to the year 1862 Douglas county was a part of what was then known as Carson county. It that year two counties were created out of Carson county—Ormsby and Douglas. Douglas has the distinction of having within its boundaries the oldest house in the state. In about the year 1851, Brigham Young, who was then governor of Utah territory, sent out a party under the leadership of Colonel Reece and Isaac Trumbo. They came to the portion of the county around Genoa where they erected several small habitations and established the Mormon station.

More people kept crowding in until finally a small town was established out of the old Mormon station known as Genoa, which makes that town the oldest in the state.

As noted, in 1862 Douglas county was created and a full set of officers elected. By that time all the land from the James ranches to the California line, had been appropriated. Henry Vansickle had established a station nearly at the junction of the Sheridan and Placerville roads. This station became the stopping place for most of the travel going and coming over the mountains from California.

Genoa, in the meantime had been established as the county seat. A court house, built of rough lumber procured from the then immense belt of timber immediately back of the town. In 1863 the admission of the territory as a state began to be agitated and a constitutional convention was called and met in the Genoa courthouse. Samuel L. Clemons, better known as Mark Twain, was chairman of the convention. Among those present were Wm. M. Stewart, afterwards senator, Hon. James W. Haines and Hon C. N. Noteware. Unfortunately the convention came to naught. Since then the old courthouse has been used successively as a church, schoolhouse, stable, hotel, and after some remodeling it has at last been converted into the county hospital.

Up to this time all the farming and stock raising was mostly confined to the western side of the valley, perhaps because there it is naturally a meadow land, the hay was wild and not difficult to procure.

But as the land there came under cultivation, and most of it acquired, the attention of ambitious settlers was directed to the sagebrush lands on the east side, or what was then known as the East Fork of the Carson. The first man to recognize the superiority of the land on the East Fork was the late Hon H. F. Dangberg. He cleared off the brush, planted the land to alfalfa and brought water to the land through a system of irrigating ditches. It was soon learned that the land there was as easy of cultivation as the West Fork and in a measure was more productive. Among the settlers of that time who are still farming on the East Fork are Jacob Rodenbah, L. S. Ezell, H. C. Dangberg, Hon. H. H. Springmeyer and C. M. Henningsen.

The land on the East Fork was rapidly taken up by a class of people who, by previous habits, were of a more roving disposition. They held the land, farming just enough to eke out an existence. That method with a none too flourishing market, made it sometimes extremely difficult to keep even. As time went on another class of people began to creep into the valley. They were mostly Germans and Danes who had imigrated from their respective Fatherlands, some to better their conditions and others to avoid military service, being lured on to this part of state by the then flourishing condition of the Comstock mines. These people, naturally frugal and farmers by instinct, began to acquire the old lands and reclaim newer land. Being "home men" they were more intent on building up and staying with their possessions than any other class who, up to that time, held possession of the landed property.

The prime factor in the building of Douglas county, aside from the nature of its people, was alfalfa. This grass sown with oats and other cereals will thrive until it takes root and then the naturally deep soil supplies the moisture to secure which the roots will penetrate deep into the ground fertilizing as it goes. In course of time alfalfa land becomes impoverished, but when plowed under and planted with wheat will produce as high as two tons to the acre.

In 1895 the Douglas County Creamery was established by the farmers combining and organizing a local company. The operations of this institution under the efficient management of Mr. C. E. Merrick, has flourished wonderfully, until toady over $100,000 is annually distributed among the farmers of Douglas county through that institution. Through its beneficent workings land values have more than trebled in value and mortgages on encumbered lands have been removed.

From the standpoint of mineral production, Douglas county does not rank wealth has been produced in times wealth has been produce din times past. The country to the south and east of Gardnerville is the principal mineral producing section of the county.

Red Canyou is streaked with small ledges, seemingly running diagonally with the trend of the Comstock range. The War Horse, better known as the Payday, has been a wonderful producer, considering that the ledge was at no time more than a foot in width. During the time it was under the management of A. C. Pratt it is estimated that about $40,000 was taken out. A mill was erected, but owing to the scarcity of water it was never run successfully.

The only producing mine today is the Winters, owned by the Douglas Mining and Reduction Co. This company has just erected a new mill and cyanide plant on the property, which is situated about eighteen miles south east of Gardnerville and are now being successfully operated. The Winters is a silver-lead proposition with a true fissure vein running through the full length of the claim, assaying values throughout.

There is a deposit of flour gold on the Carson river in the vicinity of Young's crossing to the south of Gardnerville. This deposit was worked about two years ago by eastern parties, but probably owing to unfamiliarity with the correct method of working the undertaking seems to have been a failure. The mining industry in Douglas county is as yet in the prospecting stage and as a consequence this county has not forged ahead prominently as a mineral producer.

The trading centers of the county are Genoa, the county seat, Sheridan, located on the west side of the county about four miles from the California line, Waterloo, a recently established place almost in the center of the valley about half a mile from the Creamery, and Gardnerville, which is the center of the business industries of the county.

Genoa has the county buildings. Among the business houses in Genoa, are J. R. Johnson's Cash Store, which enjoys a remunerative trade with the farmers in that section of the valley, a hotel owned by Mrs. Raycraft, Martin & McCormack and Raycraft Bros. conduct the livery business of the place and a blacksmith shop owned by Mr. Martin, attends to the wants of the people in that line.

Sheridan is the next place on that side of the valley, has a general merchandise store conducted by W. H. Tucke, a hotel and saloon attend to the wants of the inner man, and a blacksmith shop conducted by James Brockliss completes the list of business houses.

Waterloo has a hotel, two saloons and a general merchandise store. The latter conducted by Mr. I. Goldstein, is a recently established institution that has built up a deservedly flourishing trade with the surounding country.

Gardnerville, the largest town in the county, is located in the center of what is the most flourishing portion of the county. The first indication that Gardnerville would in time grow into a town was the erection of a hotel there by L. Gilman. This hotel, now known as the Gardnerville Hotel, is the property of J. C. Larson, who also owns the Gardnerville Saloon. The East Fork Hotel, erected by Geo. Brown and now owned by C. W. Brown and Henry Morrison, enjoys an excellent trade because of the uniform good treatment accorded the traveling public. "The Latest," established and owned by Wm. Ritchford, is the largest place of its kind in the town. Wm. Kruse and Mr. Ritchford own the livery business. The town has six saloons—the East Fork, Gardnerville, Club, Valhalla, Oberon and Corner; two stores, C. H. Eaton & Co., branch of the Reno Mercantile Co. and Mack Bros. Co. These stores carry a full line of everything required for the surrounding country, besides enjoying a good trade with the valleys south of Gardnerville, Antelope valley, Cal., and Smith valley and the country toward Bodie. A first class shoe store owned by Rosenbrock & Stodieck carries a fine line of footwear and A. W. Helberg the jeweler, has on hand a large assortment of the latest in his line.

The county has but one newspaper—the Record-Courier, established in 1880 at Genoa under the name of the Genoa Courier. In July, 1898, the Gardnerville Record was launched by George Lamy. Shortly thereafter the Genoa Courier was moved to Gardnerville and continued publication under the old name. The Record was sold to C. S. Southworth & Sons in 1902, they continued to run it under the name of the Record until the plant was destroyed by fire, when they purchased the Courier and adopted the new title of the Record-Courier. The paper has been recently purchased by W. C. Ezell and Bert Selkirk, who have improved the style of the paper by adding several new departments. Under its present management the paper is becoming on of the brightest sheets in Nevada.

Douglas county is fortunate in wisely establishing good roads. In no county in the state are the roads in any better condition than here. Douglas county markets most of the wheat at the Douglas county Flouring Mills. Its dairy industries are mostly confined to the operations of the creamery.

The people are frugal, industrious and happy. Very few of the farms are encumbered. The greater portion of the financial transactions of the county are conducted through the Douglas County Bank, a convenience recently established by A. Jensen.

It is only a matter of time when Douglas county will have a population of 10,000 souls, brought about through the medium of the irrigation reclamation now under contemplation and in the course of construction.

PASTEURIZATION OF MILK

The main reasons why creameries are so slow in adopting pasteurizing, says M. Mortensen in the New York Farmer, are that this operation is considered to involve extra expense without any assurance of a higher return for their product; the butter-makers are often less familiar wwith pasteurization than they ought to be; they have heard from others that it causes greater loss in the buttermilk and thereby the yield, and that the body of the butter is injured, and of course they are well aware of the fact that in order to be successful in making pasteurized butter it will be necessary to take a term in the dairy school, and this will naturally have some effect on the buttermakers' willingness to accept the new system.

In regard to the extra cost involved by pasteurization, this will not exceed one-tenth of a cent per pound of butter where the whole milk is pasteurized with live steam; by a very careful operator this expense may be reduced to one-fifteenth or even one-twentieth of a cent per pound.

This expense can furthermore be reduced by using exhaust steam. In many of the creameries they will be able to do their pasteurizing with exhaust steam, and in that case the only expense will be the cost of the pasteurizer and cooler.

In regard to the other objections that are made against pasteurization, they are all suppositions without being based upon reliable experiments. We can do just as exhaustive churning from pasteurized as from raw cream.

The cream must be more carefully cooled before churning. It is surely no objection that pasteurization will demand capable operators. A few creameries could well afford to introduce pasteurization for that reason.

When pasteurization of milk or cream is introduced, pasteurization or sterilization of water used for the butter should not be omitted. At the Iowa experiment station they have eliminated several germs from water that causes the butter to deteriorate in quality in a very short time. This makes it evident that the pasteurization or sterilization of water is just as important as the pasteurization of the cream.

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A First Class Cattle Ranch of 900 acres, $9000.

A First Class Ranch; improved, $9,000.

A Home Ranch of 160 acres; improved; $8,500.

A Small ranch suitable for chickens; 57½ acres; free water; 1½ miles from Reno; $4,600.

Thirty and one-half acres, 1¼ miles from our office; new house of five rooms; $2,500.

We have on hand several very large cattle ranches.

238 Virginia Street, Reno

NEVER before have the citizens of Reno had the chance of purchasing as fine property as the P. J. Kelly ranch. This beautiful four hundred acre ranch has been subdivided into tracts of from two acres up. There are about forty acres of this land that will make magnificent residence sites, as the land is high and dry, and yet not above the irrigation ditch. The land lying on both sides of the county road through the P. J. Kelly ranch is now offered for sale by us. This beautiful tract is situated about half a mile from Sparks, the soil very rich and deep, and admirably adapted for garden and fruit farms. This is an opportunity of a life time for all classes of people. Free water goes with every lot

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No other office in Reno can furnish you with the correct data about our State. We pay for this knowledge.

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WE have the choicest ranches in the State for sale, including ranches in every county in the State. We have one ranch in particular of 1920 acres of meadow land in the northern part of Washoe county. We will sell this piece of land for $3.50 per acre. It is a first class stock farm with unlimited outside range. The cattle on this ranch do well throughout the entire year on the feed on the ground. We als have a small farm south from Reno one and a quarter miles. An ideal home for a family; close to school and churches. Don't overlook us when you want to buy a ranch. We always have money to loan at the prevailing rates of interest.

G. W. SHUTTER-COTTRELL, Mgr.

Telephone, Green 551

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SECTION THREE **DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL** PAGES 17 TO 24

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THE WORLD-FAMOUS COMSTOCK

Contributed By John L. Considine

Its Past, Present and the Outlook for the Future

THE nineteenth century was a cycle of great things—great men, great inventions, great events. And in its importance to the human race, in its promotion of the welfare of humanity, probably no event of the nineteenth century was greater than the discovery of the Comstock lode.

A few weeks ago the editor of Harper's Weekly said that he did not know much about Nevada, and he did not want to know much about her. All he did know was that she was unfit to be a state.

This gentleman, Mr. George Harvey—a man of wide fame as an authority on American politics, and supposedly well acquainted with his country's history—would probably be surprised to hear that this despised state of Nevada saved the credit of the nation at a time when not only her financial but her political integrity was in danger, and made possible the adoption of the fourteenth amendment, the most important addition ever made to the constitution of the United States.

And in the days when this occurred, Nevada meant the Comstock. There's a record for any American city to be proud of.

But she did not stop there. These were but incidents in her meteoric career—but fleeting memories in her long record of great deeds and large achievements.

She poured into the lap of commerce more gold and silver than any other mining camp has produced within the same space of time.

She sent her miners to sit among the princes of finance in the parliament of industrial progress and commercial enterprise. She sent others to the senate of the nation. Upon others she has placed the judge's ermine and the bishop's mitre.

She revolutionized the industry of mining, and has been a university wherein the most skilled might study and be enlightened.

She raised a host from penury to affluence, and scattered millions into the outstretched hands of charity.

She erected country villas along the stretch of the sister state from Los Angeles to Santa Rosa. She built marble palaces in San Francisco, in New York, and in Washington. There is not a first-class hotel in San Francisco that does not owe its existence to the Comstock.

She laid railroads across the face of California, and her ferryboats ply on San Francisco bay. Her telegraph wires are strung from ocean to ocean, and her cable binds us to the orient.

These are a few of her achievements, space would not permit us to tell them all. But what community of equal size can point to a record of equal length and equal significance?

And the life she lead within herself while she was accomplishing these wonders for the outside world—where is its parallel? Where in a town of equal population could be found a more boundless fund of energy, of ambition, of generosity, of charity, of hope unquenchable, of gayety illimitable, of intelligence incomparable?

When again shall we behold within the same limits of space and population a group of editors like McEwen, McCarthy, Goodwin, Goodman and Daggett? A constellation of wits to equal Twain, Davis and Wright? A bar to compare with that led by Mesick, Seeley and Garber?

Her social life may have had a slight flavor of crudity, just a spice of the frontier, but that only lent zest to the whole. That it had capable leaders is attested by the fact that Mrs. Mackay is today a famous hostess in London and Paris, and the children who were educated in its kindergarten have since shone in the brightest circles of Rome and New York. The Princess Colonna, Mrs. Tessie Oelrichs and Mrs. Virginia Vanderbilt are names not unknown in the social annals of the United States and Europe.

The greatness of the old Comstock began in 1860 and may be said to have ended in 1880. But its zenith came within ten years of that time and probably struck its "high C" in 1878. Then came the ebb-tide in the marvelous output of Con. Virginia, followed in quick succession by the flooding of the Gold Hill mines, the rise of water in and the abandonment of, the lower levels of the middle and north-end mines.

Then the hand of adversity swept the checkerboard of the Comstock. Away fell the kings and queens, the bishops, rooks and knights, and with them went many of the pawns. They played their parts again—and some even on a higher stage—but the old Comstock never felt their tread again, save when some vagrant wandered, returning for a day to the scene, hurriedly betook himself through her silent and deserted streets, like a belated wayfarer hastening through a churchyard at twilight. The bright panorama had faded, the gilded pageant had passed by, the magic lantern of passing events now moved but slowly, and its light revealed no high tints.

There were to be revivals that brought for a time the flush of health to the Comstock, but they were but transient in comparison to the golden era of the '70s. In 1887, and again in 1893, the wonderful old Con. Virginia mine revealed strong signs of reviving vitality, and millions were taken from the drifts long before abandoned as worthless. The stock mounted upwards, fortunes were made and lost as of yore on the market, and confident excitement reigned supreme. But the deposits were soon worked out, and the old camp resumed its wonted air of listless apathy.

Then came the most doleful period in all its history—the summer of 1898, when but a handful of men were at work in the Con. Virginia, and nearly every mine was closed down. But a new era was to follow shortly.

Nearly everybody had given up all hope, and the utter death and disintegration of the Comstock was looked upon as but a matter of months, when the project of unwatering the lower levels was brought to the fore, and by the middle of autumn the work of pumping the Comstock through the C. & C. shaft had begun under the supervision of G. McM. Ross, an able and experienced miner, an energetic and conscientious administrator and a man of decided executive ability. A better instrument for the work could not have been chosen, for he gave it an impetus and a direction it has never since lost.

This new project gave the Comstock another lease of life. By unwatering the lower levels of the Con. Virginia, Ophir, Mexican and other north-end mines it uncovered large bodies of rich ore hitherto inaccessible, and gave employment to a goodly number of men. It restored confidence in the Comstock as a whole and enabled other mines to resume operations. Greater than all, it demonstrated the practicability of unwatering the mines and working them for the rich deposits abandoned when the water came in. In a comparatively short space of time the north end mines have been opened in the lower levels and millions of dollars have been taken out in the past five years. With this object lesson in view, it is not surprising that energetic operations are now under way for the drainage of the Gold Hill mines, and that in a short time their lower levels too will be pouring out their treasures of gold and silver.

This work is now being prosecuted through the Ward shaft. It is under the direct supervision of Leon M. Hall, a brilliant and able young mining man, who has been consulting engineer for all the Comstock mining companies ever since the introduction of of electrical power about four years ago.

The work is being done with a definite object in view. It is well known that when the Alpha and Exchequer mines were flooded in 1882 large bodies of ore were in sight.

This being assured, there is no question that the drainage of the Exchequer will assuredly recompense the expenditure of the money for pumping many times over.

Preparations are also being made to unwater the group of Gold Hill mines a little further south. This embraces about a dozen properties, all of which were good producers in their day. Some of them are undoubtedly worked out, but others of them will show good results when the water is gone. One of these is the Belcher. The drainage of this mine will without a doubt reveal the presence of a fine body of rich ore.

This work is being done through the Alta shaft, and is under the personal direction of W. E. Sharon, who has had more continuous experience as a Comstock superintendent than any other man holding such a position there today. If a thorough knowledge of the work, backed up by an unfaltering belief in the outcome and an undeviating energy in its accomplishment avail anything thing, Mr. Sharon is the man for the place.

This is the most important work at present—the unwatering of the Gold Hill mines. But depending upon the success of this project—which is absolutely certain—is the installation of pumps at the Combination and Sierra Nevada shafts, the first to drain the middle group of Comstock mines, the second, to unwater the extreme north-end group.

All of this is of such import to the Comstock that it would be unjust to dismiss the subject without a tribute to the two men whose unflagging devotion to and belief in the Comstock made it possible. I refer to Charles Hirshfeld and Herman Zadig. What ever good the Comstock is enjoying today, whatever great developments her future may produce, she can thank these two men above all others for it.

One thing certain, the present of the Comstock is assured.

As for the remote future of the Comstock, that is not so easy to forcast. That it will be a live camp for many years to come—that is, a camp of such life as it may boast today—there is no doubting. The author of "In the Bishop's Carriage"—herself a Comstock girl— visited Virginia City a few years ago on a mission for the San Francisco Call, and being asked what she thought of the future of the place, replied: "The Comstock will be alive many, many years after you and I are dead." Miss Michelson is a shrewd observer, and her life expectation ought to be at least forty years. Therefore, granting the correctness of her prognostication, no one on the Comstock should be very much afraid of having to move out next year, or the year after. The improvement in and decrease in cost of facilities for mining, the lessening cost of power, the new methods for the extraction of gold, the immense bodies of low grade ore, both in mines and on dumps, the opening up of new bodies of both high and low grade ore by pumping—all these things combine to assure the continuance of the Comstock for decades, and perhaps centuries to come.

And then there is always that other chance—the gambler's chance—the chance that keeps so many today wearing themselves out on the treadmill of the market—the chance that the stroke of a pick may at any moment uncover the face of a bonanza, and once more make the Comstock what it was of old, when the limit was the ceiling, and every man was a millionaire, either in coin or, what perhaps, is just as good after all, in hope. Should that fortunate day ever come to pass, the grand old Comstock will exhibit once more a sight never seen but once before—the spectacle of life at high-pressure in the greatest camp of the greatest mining state on God's footstool. Certain it is that never since the palmy days of the old lode have the possibilities been so promising for a great revival.

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TRADUCER OF GOLDFIELD IS NOT A CITIZEN OF RENO

A REWARD OFFERED TO DISCOVER HIS IDENTITY

Scurrilous Report Sent Out to Discredit Reno in the Eyes of the Good People of the New Camps

GOLDFIELD, Nev. Dec. 31, State Journal, Reno:—Will pay one hundred dollars. Name correspondent Reno sending out lying statements regarding epidemics, etc., here.

MILTON M. DETCH.

INSPIRED by cowardly malice, a self-styled journalist some days since sent to Scripps News Association a lengthy article on Tonopah and Goldfield, in which he painted the camps in blackest colors, picturing it as the abode of pestilence and death, where starvation vied with disease in killing off the population faster than coffins could be sent in to bury the dead. He told of the murders, claim-jumping and other crimes that constituted a reign of terror.

The Journal has in every issue since the publication of the article in question expressed its condemnation of the effort made to blacken the reputation of the greatest mining camps of recent years, places where law and order prevail, where every effort is made to provide all the necessities and comforts possessed in modern cities and where health conditions are remarkably good.

This Munchausen endeavored to cover his tracks by sending the dispatch under a Reno date line, believing that he could thus not only escape the consequences of his malicious act, but could foment an ill feeling in the southern camps against Reno, a town that has always been a firm friend of the new mining district and which has largely profited by the developments there.

As a matter of fact the author of the dispatch has been ferreted out and he has the permission of The Journal to call at the office of Mr. Detch in Goldfield and peruse a telegram sent him by this paper. The blackmailer resides so near to Mr. Detch's place of business that it will not greatly discommode him to run over there.

The telegram sent The Journal by Mr. Detch arrived here just as this paper had completed an investigation that disclosed, with scarcely a possibility of error, the identity of the Scripps correspondent. That he is not a Renoite is evidenced by the accompanying affidavit secured by this paper from Manager Loring of the local Western Union office:

Call at Fowler's and see something elegant in sewing machines. tf

State of Nevada, County of Washoe. } ss.

C. F. LORING, being first duly sworn, deposeth and says: I am the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Reno, Nevada, and as such manager I am the legal custodian of the records of the office and there are no record of any such telegram having been sent from this office.

C. F. LORING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1904, [SEAL]

J .A. BONHAM Notary Public.

MISS FOGG WEDS MR. CHARLES R. SQUIRES

Ceremony Performed Last Evening at the Home of the Bride's Parents by Rev. Mears of the Congregational Church

Miss Grace Gardner Fogg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fogg, was married last evening to Charles Roscoe Squires, a merchant of Floriston. The ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, 310 East street. Rev. Charles L. Mears, pastor of the Congregational church, was the officiating clergyman.

The room in which the marriage took place was prettily decorated with evergreens. An assemblage of about fifteen relatives and neighbors were present, and with the exception of several, none know what was the reason for their being invited to the Fogg residence.

The bride, who was dressed in a traveling gown and who carried carnations, was given away by her father. Irene Nevada Fogg, sister of the bride, was her attendant and the like office was performed for the groom by U. D. Mihills.

After the wedding supper was partaken of the happy pair departed for San Francisco on the local. They will return in a week or two and make their home in Floriston.

The news of the wedding will be a pleasureable surprise to the host of friends of the bride and groom. Mr. Squires is one of the most popular residents of Floriston and possesses sterling qualities. His bride is a young lady of wide acquaintance and is the possessor of a personality which endears her to all her friends. As assistant to her father in the office of county clerk she proved capable and accommodating. The Journal wishes Mr. and Mrs. Squires every happiness.

Miss Edwards Married

Miss Ada Edwards, former physical instructor of the University of Nevada, was married to Homer Laughlin in the Stanford chapel on December 28th.

Miss Gibson Entertains

Miss Agnes Gibson entertained a number of her girl friends at the asylum last Friday evening. The evening was spent in playing cards.

Hot noon lunch at J. J. Becker's.

JUSTICE C. E. ROBINS WEDS FLORENCE JAMES

The Winnemucca Magistrate Takes a Bride—Ceremony Performed at Noon Yesterday in the Capital of Humboldt County

Special to The Journal]

WINNEMUCCA, Nev., Dec. 31.—Judge C. E. Robins, Justice of the Peace of Lake township, was married today to Mrs. Florence James of Reno. The ceremony took place at noon and was performed by Rev. E. H. Smith at the residence of Frank C. Robins.

The attendants of the bride and groom were Miss Lucia Robins and Dr. Edward Giroux. The bridal couple departed on No. 8 for California where they will spend their honeymoon.

Justice Robins is well known in this city, where he attended the Nevada State University. His bride is a graduate of Atkinson's Business Institute of this city.

Colonist Rates

Tell your friends the colonist rates are going into effect March 1st, 1905, to expire May 15, 1905. The rate from Chicago, Ill., will be $33, Peoria, Ill., $32, St. Louis, Mo., and New Orleans, La., $30, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sioux City, Iowa, Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Mo., Mineola, Tex., and Houston, Tex., $25. Rates apply to main points in Nevada and California. For further information apply to Southern Pacific Co Agents, or to

A. H. RISING,
D. F. & P. A., So. Pac. Co. Reno, Nev.
d1tf

Bren Smith, assistant State hydrographer, returned to Reno yesterday from Lovelock.

DR. LANNING IS WANTED FOR FORGERY

Sheriff Offers Reward for Migrating Dentist, Who Gains Much Money from Dr. Hennessy by False Pretenses and Otherwise

Sheriff C. P. Ferrel of Washoe county has sent a card over the country offering $50 for the arrest of one Dr. A. L. Lanning, a dentist on the following charges:

Forgery, obtaining money under false pretenses, perjury and drawing checks on persons or banks where he had no money deposited.

He committed all his crimes in Reno and Dr. J. C. Hennessy, the well known dentist of this city is the principal loser. The fellow left this city early last week and before going settled his hotel bill and several other accounts by drawing checks on a bank in Mexico, in which he has no funds. The Sheriff and other officers are now making a close search for him and should he be caught he will be brought back to Reno and will have to face the Grand Jury on all the charges.

Dr. Lanning drifted into this city several months ago and went directly to the office of Dr. Hennessy and introduced himself. He then said that he had come directly from Mexico and was in hard circumstances. Dr. Hennessy owned several mining claims in the neighborhood of Genoa and sent Lanning there to do the assessment work on them. He furnished him with money, with which to do the work, but Dr. Lanning immediately appropriated the money to his own account. He then ordered a bill of goods at a store in Gardnerville and either sold the goods or lost them, as they cannot be accounted for. Dr. Hennessy later sent Dr. Lanning $27, with which to pay Dr. J. M. Benton of Carson, a livery bill. The fake dentist kept this money and forged Dr. Benton's name to a receipt, which he sent to Dr. Hennessy.

After gaining all the coin he could in the vicinity of Carson, Dr. Lanning came to Reno and had Dr. Hennessy endorse his note for several checks on a bank in Texas, in which he claimed an account. In the general clean up Lanning succeeded in getting about $500 from Dr. Hennessy and a considerable amount from other citizens of the city.

Besides working the gentlemen in the profession of dentistry Dr. Lanning makes it a point to work all fraternal orders and according to the officers is in fact a dead beat. The circular sent out by Sheriff Ferrell gives a very good description of Lanning and the officers hope to arrest him.

TERMINUS IS NOW AT RIVER BRIDGE

NO PLACE LIKE HOME

H. JEFFRIES, who thinks there is no place like home when that place is at the county jail, could not appreciate the freedom given him a few days ago and immediately stole a number of whips at the Overland stables. He was arrested yesterday and pleaded guilty to the crime. Judge Nash sentenced him to serve30 days in the bastile he loves so well.

A CIRCULAR SAW MANGLES HAND

Operator

Pearl Upson Meets With a Serious Misfortune While at Work Yesterday at the Wood Yards of E. L. Drappo

Pearl Upson, one of the well known young men of this city, met with a very painful accident yesterday afternoon, while sawing wood with a steam saw at the Drappo wood yard. As a result of the accident the young man lost the thumb and part of the index finger on his right hand. Drs. Wood and Lewis dressed the wound and say that they may be able to save part of his finger, but that it was necessary to amputate his mangled thumb.

The injured man was placing wood on the saw when his right hand got caught under a stick and was carried onto the saw. He jerked it away as soon as possible, but not before the whirling blade had nearly severed his thumb and mangled one of his fingers badly. He was taken to his home and physicians were called to dress the wound.

The accident was very unfortunate and Mr. Upson will have a disfigured hand for the remainder of his life, but he says he thinks himself fortunate to escape losing his whole hand. It will take the wound several weeks to heal.

Comstockers in Evidence

Among the Virginia City people who attended the ladies' night reception at the Elks' Home last evening were Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Blake, Mr and Mrs. John Craise, Mr. and Mrs William Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hefferon. Frank Sullivan and Miss Laura Schweiss, Sam Platt and Miss Platt joined the party at Carson.

Juvenile Bicycles for Xmas

We have a full stock of boys' and girls' wheels for Christmas, all sizes also large stock of gent's and ladie's wheels, new and second hand, tires lamps, pedals, saddles, handle bar or coaster brakes. Make fine presents We have a full line of the above.

NEVADA CYCLE & MFG. CO.
18 and 20 West 2d street, Phone Green, 183.
Manufacturers Nevada bicycles.

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Watches, Diamonds, Cut Glass, Jewelry at low prices.

Golden Jewelry Co.
Cor. Second and Virginia St.

THE ELECTRIC CARS HAVE CROSSED RUBICON

Southern Pacific Frog Laid Yesterday With the Greatest of Eclat and the Business Section of Reno Put on the Map

CLANG! Clang! went the trolley bell and Bang! Bang! went the six shooters as th etrolley car crossed the Southern Pacific track at midnight and sped down to the Virginia street bridge with Manager Reid at the controller.

FIFTY workmen under salary and a couple of hundred bosses who volunteered their services were busily engaged yesterday inserting the missing link in the street car line.

Without delaying traffic the Southern Pacific tracks were cut and the heavy frogs placed in position. The tracks were then quickly extended to the crossing. The jangle of the trolley bells is now heard on South Virginia street. Manager Reid is greatly elated over the manner in which the work was done, the Southern Pacific men and his own employes hustling the job through without a hitch and in perfect shape.

The street cars will now have a largely increased patronage, especially in the matter of local fares, and passengers to and from Sparks will save the walk to the old terminus.

At exactly one minute before midnight the last spike was driven and a car stood ready to make the passage. A. C. Webb was conductor and W. O. Perrin was motorman, but Manager Reid himself took the helm and guided the car down Sierra, Second and Virginia streets. The marvel of it all was that the Journal man escaped paying his fare.

It was a gay crowd on the first car. Nearly every man pulled his six-shooter and made the midnight hour ring with a salutation to the new year and to Reno's completed rapid transit system.

Don't forget that Manheim presents a boutonniere to every person who purchases from him a ticket to the Reno Wheelmen's ball Monday evening. 1t

Holiday Goods

It will pay you to inspect the beautiful Holiday goods at Cheatham's Drug Store.

Brush and Comb Sets, Xmas Perfumes, Manicure Sets, Shaving Outfits, Military Sets, Music Rolls, Infant Sets, Traveling Rolls, and many other useful articles.

CHEATHAM'S DRUG STORE

FAIR LADIES RULED THE ELKS' NEW HOME

Best People on Earth Entertained Many of Gentler Sex With Music, Mirth, Wining and Dining Last Evening

The jolly Elks of Reno and their fair ladies assembled at the Elks' Home on Riverside avenue last evening and watched old 1904 pass out of existence with slow steps and the happy little representative of 1905 came rushing in with the blare of trumpets, the click of the glass of friendship and the merry laugh of all those seated around the banquet table to bid him welcome.

The reception given by the Elks to the ladies last evening was one of the swellest and happiest affairs ever given in the city of Reno. The Elks had worked hard to make the night a grand success and as usual they made the party the crowning occasion of the season. To express the opinion of one of the fair guests: "It was the happiest ending of 1904 and the merriest beginning of 1905 and one could hope to have."

The Elks' Home, which is by far the handsomest and most elegantly furnished building in the city and one of the best club buildings on the coast, was thrown open from the roof to the basement to the ladies, who were the honored guests of the evening. One of the best orchestras in the city was present and throughout the evening played the latest and most charming music. The Elks had prepared for the entertainment of their guests and the first part of the evening was spent in listening to a splendid program of vocal and instrumental music.

After the close of the program, which was very entertaining and which was heartily received by all present, the large dance hall was thrown open and dancing became the feature of the evening. Those who did not care to trip the light fantastic spent the remainder of the evening in playing "500" or billiards as suited their fancy.

At 12 o'clock all the Elks and their ladies gathered at the banquet tables which were heavily loaded with the most appetizing and sumptuous viands ever served in Reno. It was while the banqueters were seated at the tables that the clock ticked off the last minutes of 1904 and the first seconds of 1905.

As the large clock over the mantle piece in the reading room reeled off the last few minutes of life of the old year the many members of the "Best People on Earth" began to sing and as the old clock struck twelve and prosperous 1905 came into existence he was greeted with the welcoming strains of "Auld Lang Syne."

Furniture and Carpets

Closed until January, 3, 1905

Wishing you A Happy New Year...

John Breuner Co

19-121 Virginia Street, bet. First and Second, Reno

EXCITEMENT HAS SUBSIDED AT FOLSOM

FOLSOM, Cal., Dec. 31.—All continues quiet at Folsom prison and excitement has subsided. Guard Jolly, who was badly wounded, took nourishment this morning. Physicians say his recovery is now assured.

Captain Murphy's condition continues to improve. Last reports from the prison hospital are to the effect that Kelley cannot live. His leg was to have been amputated, but his condition would not admit of the operation. Quayada's arm was amputated at the elbow and he is in a precarious condition. Carson and Finley are both doing well.

Today the bodies of Moranes, Hill and Quinlan were interred in the prison cemetery.

ALL READY FOR THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The White House has been placed in readiness for the President's New Year reception which will be held on Monday. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will be assisted in receiving by Miss Alice Roosevelt and the ladies of the cabinet.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador has entirely recovered from his recent illness, and as dean of the diplomatic corps, will lead the line of guests. In accordance with the iron bound rules of precedence the diplomatic corps will be followed in turn by the members of Congress, officers of the army and navy, heads of departments and minor officials of the Federal and district governments.

Pre-Inventory Sale This Week

Our Counters are Full of Bargains that must be Sold Out before Taking Stock

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Riverside Mill Co.

A FLOURISHING RENO INDUSTRY

Phenominal growth of an institution which has added materially to the wealth of the city besides being a Public Convenience.

ONE of the many enterprises in Reno that has scored a tremendous success during past few years is the Riverside Mill Company. During that time the business of that big institution has increased more than five times; so much in fact, that it still finds itself growing with an always increasing demand for it products.

The property is now the largest between Salt Lake City and Sacramento. The first mill was erected fourteen years ago, and from that time until the present its success has been almost wonderful. Its trade now extends into every town, hamlet or city in the western part of the state as well as in the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains. The company does a strictly merchant milling business; that is they buy wheat and sell flour, catering to both the family and bakery trade.

There is no doubt as to the quality of its product, for Nevada flour now has the reputation of being the best that can be made. Recently Manager Cox had one of the acknowledged experts of the country sample the product of the Riverside Mill Company with that of the leading mills of the coast. The expert unhesitatingly pronounced the Riverside flour better than any other of them.

The reason of this is because the best machinery that money can buy is installed in the mills, the greatest care is used in handling the wheat and the final production is as near perfection as it is possible to be. Thousands of pounds of wheat are converted into flour here each year, and every pound of the wheat goes through an elaborate cleaning process seven times before it finally reaches the rolls that convert it into the finished article. The best wheat obtainable is secured. California, wheat, the flour from which is sometimes in competition with the Nevada product, has been tested and found lacking in the most important ingredient—gluton. For this reason it is worse than useless for flour. Though it is white and of excellent color, when put to the test it fails. Bread made with it, so far as food purposes are concerned lacks in strength producing qualities. The California mills continue to make flour with wheat raised in that state, but to give it the semblance of flour they find it necessary to import wheat from adjoining states. This condition in California has been brought about by the farmers, who instead of rotating their crops each year use their land for wheat raising purposes. Nevada wheat is rich in all the chemicals necessary to make good flour. For that reason the Riverside Company makes it a point to purchase every pound obtainable. The company made one purchase of 20,000 sacks in the Lovelock valley during the season just closed. This one purchase represented an expenditure of about $50,000. But this is but a small item in comparison with the wheat used by the mill. During the past five months the company has expended more than $150,000 in purchasing wheat and grain of all kinds.

The company makes a specialty of three brands of flour. They are known as "Gold Medal," "Blue Ribbon" and "Baker's XXX." At the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 the company was awarded a medal and a blue ribbon on its exhibit, the qualities judged by the committee on awards being: Purity, good color, strength, and well milled. At the Omaha Exposition in 1898 it also carried off a medal and a blue ribbon for the same qualities, and like the Columbian Exposition, in competition with the world. At the big fair held some years ago at New Orleans it carried off a gold medal. This is a record of which the entire state has cause to feel proud.

The company especially recommends its Gold Medal brand of wheat. It is said to be the best, in fact it gives the best results in general because it is made from specially selected white wheat.

The reason for the superiority of the product of the Riverside Mill is that the flour is made in the best mill that money could possibly buy. The best miller that can be employed is in charge while the wheat used is the best that grows.

The mill is known as a Plansifter. It contains every new device that skill and science has yet devised in the work of making good flour.

Graham flour, rye flour, buckwheat flour, corn meal, oat meal, cracked wheat, large and small hominy and rolled oats are also handled on a large scale by the company, every facility being provided for its proper care and treatment.

The capacity of this plant is one hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day and it is run to capacity year in and year out.

The feed grain, such as barley, corn and oats, has a special department. The mill was especially arranged to handle its immense business in this line and now it practically sells its output within the state and in open competition with institutions from the outside. For rolled barley it is excellently equipped. It has a special steamer and specially arranged soilers, enabling the company to turn out a much superior article, in larger quantities and at a very reasonable price.

Nothing better illustrates the business being done by this company than the improvements now going on. Among other things the capacity of the feed department is being doubled. The work started several days ago and will be continued without interruption until completed. More machinery of the very latest type will be installed. A large warehouse is being added, the grounds are being cleared and room is being made for future additions. The company has an abundance of land and it is conveniently located near the Southern Pacific tracks.

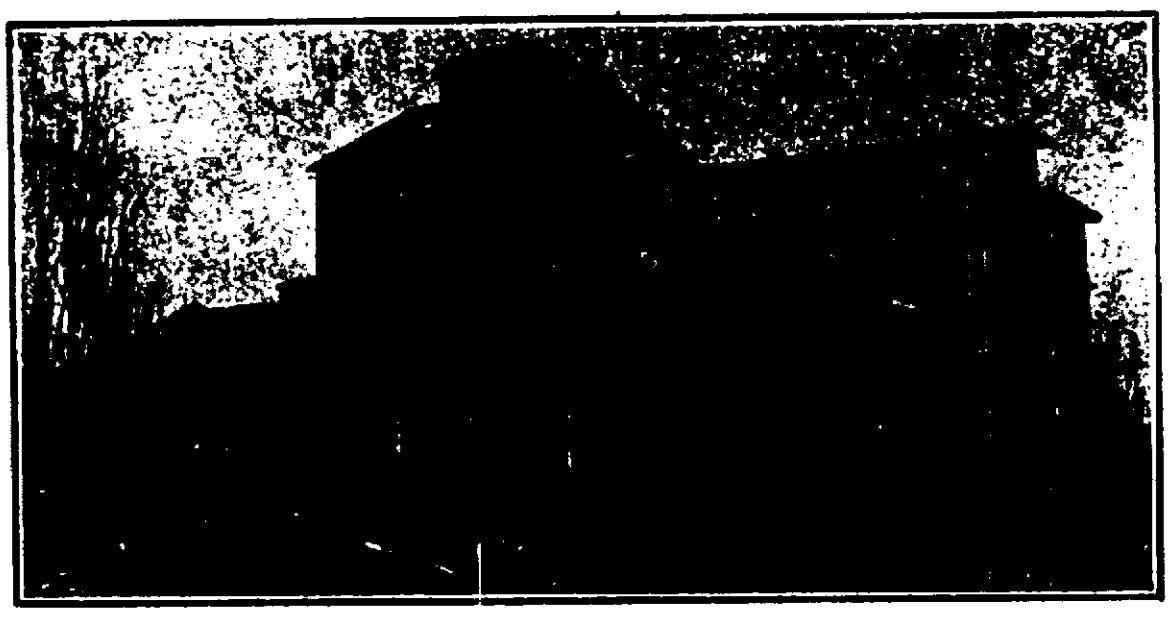
The completion of the new warehouse now being erected will give the mill a floor capacity of fifteen thousand square feet. Everything about the big establishment is as near fire proof as possible.

It has the only grain elevator in Nevada. It has a capacity of 60,000 bushels, but even this the company finds is not ample enough for its business and in all probability its capacity will be increased within the near future.

The company has its own water right, and the big plant from top to bottom is operated by water power. In addition to being economical and a good protection from fire this system is just suited for the mill in that it is cleaner. There is no smoke or soot from wood or coal fires and disagreeable odor and danger encountered by estblishments using oil as fuel. The power plant alone is worth in the neighborhood of $50,000.

Only last year another evidence of the prosperity of the company was given when the capitalization was doubled from $100,000 to $200,000 and every share of the stock has been subscribed and fully paid up. The officers of the company are well known throughout Nevada. They are as follows:

A. H. Manning, president; H. M. Martin, vice president; Washoe County Bank, treasurer; C. T. Bender, secretary; W. L. Cox, manager.



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The finest stock of useful presents in town, especially for men and boys. Just drop in between now and Christmas.

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EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

If Reno Would Have the Western Pacific, Now is the Time

IN THE great railroad revival going on now in Nevada, Reno has an opportunity to either make or mar its future. The announcement made from headquarters of the Western Pacific Company two weeks ago settles beyond doubt the route of the proposed road that will parallel the Southern Pacific Company from San Francisco across the Sierra Nevada mountains. The selection of the Beckwith Pass as the most feasible line places it within the power of the people of this city to secure the avantages and benefits that are derived from a competitive overland railroad. It is an opportunity that will surely be lost if proper action is not taken without delay. That the railroad is assured, seems now a certainty.

When the rails of the new line reach the Nevada side of the Beckwith Pass will they point Renoward or across the great barren plains to the great east.?

Reno holds the power that can solve this momentous question, a question that means so much for its future.

The danger of delay, the city already knows, while not exactly to its loss, yet to such an extent that had the citizens of Reno, whose interests are affected went to work with the proper spirit Reno, to-day, would be the central point of railroad activity in the Great West. Hundreds of men would be living and spending their money in Reno that for the most part are spending it in a town, located on the outskirts of this city, located on land that two years ago was nothing but an alfalfa field. Had Renoites worked with the proper spirit at the right time. The immense railroad terminal, with its shops, offices and other improvements would be a part of Reno. Hundreds of men would be making this city their home. Thousands of dollars would be distributed through the different channels of trade each month and the future of the Riverside City would, for all time to come, have been doubly assured. Lack of enterprise caused the present conditions. Some say it was selfishness and greed—the aim to get everything possible for nothing.

"What's the use of giving them any inducements to come here when they will be compelled to?" is the manner in which the scoffers replied to the intimation that perhaps the Southern Pacific would not build its shops in Reno.

The scoffers won the day and within less than twelve months afterward a force of Greeks and Japanese laborers began the work of excavating a roundhouse site in the center of a farm three miles east of the Metropolis of the Sagebrush State. It was just a business matter with the Southern Pacific Company. It was found that while suitable land for a railroad site could be obtained in Reno the price asked for it was exorbitant; taxes coupled with the further task of continually doing politics would be factors always to be contended with, and besides the people showed no desire to have the big plant established here.

"Down on the alfalfa farms" it was different. The ranchers placed their property at a reasonable figure. The site was large enough and though a trifle low and swampy in places the company figured that the heavy expense of placing the ground in condition would more than be repaid as a result of doing away with the many petty things that would be continually thrown in its way in Reno.

As a business matter the railroad had nothing else to do than begin the work that has started a new city almost within the shadow of Reno's City Hall.

This condition could have been avoided, and the men who were instrumental in making the great mistake admit to-day that it could have been. Had a mass meeting, or a series of mass meetings been called, had the important matter been thoroughly discussed by all classes of citizens the result would have been different. The people of Reno could have afforded to donate outright as large a site as the Southern Pacific people desired. They could have granted them concessions in the way of taxes in the city, they could have assured them at least of co-operation. In fact they could have displayed a feeling of friendship, made the company feel as if it would have been welcomed into Reno. However, they could not see it that way and the die was cast.

Another die of equal importance to the future of the city is now about to be cast. It is the route of the Western Pacific railroad through Nevada.

Will the people of Reno stand idly by and allow this opportunity to pass with results ten times more damaging that the building of the Sparks shops? Let all true citizens of the city who have the future of this section of the state at heart stand firm and utter a strong, emphatic "no."

If any action is to be taken no time should be lost. Let those who have property interests in the city, who are engaged in business, in fact every man, woman and child with the love of Reno in their hearts and with the success of its future their ambition, get together. Organize and get ready to welcome the new road to the state when its rails cross the boundary lines. Above everything, get in and work. Co-operate with the people who are about to spend millions within the state. Certainly it is to their interests to have their road strike Reno, but experience has been a costly teacher. It will not do to let a prize like this slip by because of lack of interest.

Reno can win if the right action is taken. If it does and the big railroad enters this city it will be the beginning of a new era. Its entry to the city beyond doubt will mean the granting of terminal rates by the Southern Pacific company. This long-sought-for privilege would result in making a city of fifty thousand people within five years. Factories would be established here. Wholesale houses would establish their headquarters here; in fact Reno would be the center from which the business of the entire state would be carried on.

The Western Pacific is the key to the entire situation. Let its rails enter the city and Reno's future will be established.

Despite the talk to the effect that the Southern Pacific has absorbed the N.-C.-O. the new road could still turn in this direction, and the route would be practically straight. Besides, by coming to Reno and heading east, a much richer country would be opened up.

There is no doubt but what the Beckwith Pass route has been definitely decided upon. H. H. Yard, one of the principal officers of the Western Pacific in speaking of the grades through the mountains made some interestin gannouncements. The Butte and Plumas Railway surveys follow the Beckwith Pass route. Mr. Yary said:

"The Butte and Plumas Railway surveys which have been made during the past two years demonstrated beyond a doubt that a railroad could be built from the Sacramento Valley to the plains of Nevada through the Sierras, with no portion having a grade of more than one foot in a hundred—in other words, on a 'maximum of 1 per cent.' Close surveys were completed during 1904 on the route up the North Fork of the Feather River on profiles, changing from 4 to 1.35 per cent on sections of from 10 to 20 miles in length. From these surveys was developed the possibility of making a through line, with one section of probably 80 miles of 1 per cent grade, and a 40-mile section of less than one-half of one per cent grade. This grade will require motive power of only about one-third that now required on other railroads crossing the Sierras. Another feature of great value on this route is the crossing of the range at the low elevation of 5000 feet and the consequent avoidance of the deep snows which fall on the mountains above the 5000-foot line. This will eliminate the snowsheds entirely on the Western Pacific route. Another material factor is that the curves are so 'flat' that the fastest time can be made by passenger trains without discomfort or danger. These three elements—1 per cent grade, low summit and easy curvature—were considered absolute impossibilities for a crossing of the Sierras until these investigations and surveys of the Butte and Plumas Railway were completed."

Possibilities for Nevada in 1905 By Hon. N. W. Roff

STANDING on the eminence of speculative probabilities and viewing the panorama presented of Nevada's future possibilities, one is amazed at the scope of the State's resources and wondrous opportunities offered in almost every field of industry. The effect of the glorious climate on all "that lives and moves and has it being," its rock ribbed and rugged mountains containing without doubt, unknown and undiscovered wealth, which would cause the gold lined caves of Aladdin or the diamond besprinkled caverns of the isle of Monte Christo, to pale into insignificance, in point of comparison.

Gaze where one will over this vast area and upon every hand opportunities are presented for the agriculturist, the miner, the mechanic, the capitalist and the man without means, but with energy and determination enough to grasp and improve the chance to earn a livelihood and perhaps a competency.

Look upon the fertile valleys, which comparatively a few years ago were simply arid plains, uninviting, in fact forbidding and dreary wastes where superheated air from the midday sun coming into contact with colder currents would cause the white dust to whirl in spiral like columns across this expanse but water, the very element of life has changed these hitherto parched palins to beautiful meadows, farms and sites for busy and thriving communities. The steam whistle of the hoisting works and mill echoes through the canyons and over the hills and the warring of the iron horse tearing through glen and dale pulling its load of human freight, or the demands of commerce, from sea to sea. Why, the most fanciful flights of imagination, or the most sanguine hopes of the pronounced optimist, would seem to be but hints of the possibilities of Nevada's future. But the purpose of this article was simply to give an outline of the probabilities of 1905.

Who can tell? Who can even anticipate or speculate upon the progress and development that may occur in the next twelve months.

To speak of the future, one must to some extent base one's ludgment upon the past. Then pause and contemplate the miraculous growth of the city of Tonopah, the site of which three years ago, was the barren and bleak side of a mountain, but the determination and energy of some of Nevada's sturdy sons uncovered the hidden wealth buried there by nature and ere long the finds at Tonopah were attracting the attention of the nation. A city sprang into existence like magic and the sound of the hammer and saw, the ring of the anvil, the scream of the whistle were heard where a short time before the stillness that reigned was only broken by the lizards and rattle snakes which crawled beneath the heated rocks to escape the fervor of a desert sun. To-day thousands of people reside there. Massive buildings stand out as an example and a result of the energy of the pioneers of Tonopah. Electric lights flash out their signals far into the desert waste like beacons at sea, giving stimulus and encouragment to the sturdy prospector to seek the precious metal in places, as yet unknown.

Again, a few fleeting months pass by and the camp, now the city of Goldfield occupies a place where less than a year ago the shifting sands of the desert, swished and swirled from dune to dune in that prevailing monotony of a dead waste. Gold, that substance which tempts men to undergo any suffering or trial, was discovered and now not only the nation, but the civilized world is attracted by the possibilities there as well as at the new camps adjacent to this mining center, such as Diamondfield and Bullfrog.

In view of the discoveries and the almost immediate development, can any one's imagination reach what may happen within the year further to the south and east, where perhaps the foot of man has scarcely ever trod. A year ago the transcontinental line of railroad through Lincoln county to Los Angeles, California, was just beginning to take material form although preliminary work had been done previous to that time by both the Oregon Short Line and Clark interests. The apparent difficulties have been overcome and in the early part of the coming year, through trains will be running to and from Los Angeles and a new territory will have been opened up for settlement, which hitherto was too remote from the centers of population to be considered for a moment. Branch lines and feeders to this main line will, probably, before the year closes penetrate into remote districts of that part of the state which have heretofore been considered to be too far from civilization to be of any interest to the world. New towns will spring into existence, new agricultural districts will be developed and the state's resources augmented by many millions. The same can be said of Elko, White Pine, Humboldt and other counties in the eastern part of the state, for there are undeveloped resources in every county, waiting only for facilities and markets to make them profitable to those who have waited patiently, believing that the time would come when such properties would be of value and in demand. In regard to western Nevada and particularly Washoe county, the outlook for 1905 could not be brighter. The growth of the agriculturel and stock interests in Douglas county. The assured completion of the government canal in Churchill and the general conditions of Storey, Lyon and Ormsby counties, which must necessarily improve by virtue of the prosperity of counties surrounding them, gives encouragment to believe that the apparent depression in these localities which has to some extent prevailed for a year or two, is at an end and the prospects of these counties are indeed flattering for 1905.

Washoe county has reached that situation as a center and Reno as the western gateway to Nevada, which gives the most flattering assurances of the future growth and stability of all of the county's and city's interests. Manufactories and industries are on the tapis which will doubtless materialize during the year 1905, which will add to the wealth and permanency of this community. Many will say, "Oh we have heard of these matters before." True, but there are always those who doubt the future, until the scheme or proposition is a reality. A year ago the street railroad was only in the dim prospective, and many of our well disposed people, said it would not be built nor would such a venture pay interest on the investment. To-day it is a reality and the cars plying between this city and Sparks are loaded to the guards on every trip. The year of 1905 will see this service extended to every principal part of the city and people will stop and wonder how it were possible to get along without the service in the years past.

Without doubt the Western Pacific Railway will be more than a possibility for 1905, and it might be said with some degree of confidence, that it will also be a reality, or at least will have progressed so far before the close of the year 1905, that its completion will be assured and Reno will be on the main line or so near to it, that the city will be recognized as one of its principal distributing points.

The Southern Pacific contemplates improvements, which will doubtless begin to materialize very shortly after the New Year and before many months will assume proportions which will surprise and startle the people of Reno and our sister town, Sparks. Reno will grow easterly until its limits will touch the western limits of Sparks and the planing mill, the Flanigan Warehouse and Brewing company's plants will be in the center of the city instead of on the outskirts. The depot will in all probability be changed or removed and the space now occupied by the freight house will be utilized for tracks and conveniences in the handling of the company's immense business, increased by virtue of the traffic to southern Nevada.

Last but not least of the startling changes in our situation which will probably occur during the year of 1905, will be a direct rail connection to Los Angeles and southern California made absolutely necessary by the increased traffic and the competition of the San Pedro and Western Pacific with the Southern Pacific line. While this may not occur in 1905, it is sure to follow at an early date and Huntington's assurance given in a speech at Carson a few years ago in this connection will be a reality.

Many minor details of improvement and progress might be added to this article, but were the writer to tell all that must sooner or later materialize, The Journal's readers would be made dizzy with the possible future of the state.

THE preparation of this New Year number of the NEVADA STATE JOURNAL has been a pleasant task, and it is hoped that it will afford the reader as much pleasure in the perusal as it has the management in its compilation.

Our thanks are especially due and gratefully extended to all those who, by their prompt and cheerful responses to requests for special articles, have made it possible for the JOURNAL to present what is perhaps the most complete and comprehensive State Edition ever gotten out in Nevada.

Many of the articles exhibit evidences of research which will make them valuable for future reference as they contain statistics that are perhaps published for the first time.

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Haydon's Art Parlors

AND STUDIO

Visit Miss Haydon's Studio

AND leave your order for one of her elegant Tapestries, or select one from the many beautiful pieces she now has on hand. They are just the gift that go to make Nevada's beautiful homes more beautiful yet. One piece in particular deserves special mention. It is entitled, "The Flight Out of Egypt." Words cannot describe this work of art, the beauty of its lines, or the artistic manner in which it is executed. There is nothing more appropriate for a new home than a tapestry. It will interest you to see this work. You are cordially invited to call at the studio and examine it.

Class Painting...

Is another of the beautiful features of Miss Haydon's Studio Work. Orders are taken for all kinds of work of this description. The painted finger bowls and punch sets should be seen to be appreciated.

China Painting...

Will be one of the new features of work this year Classes either in clubs or private. Call and see Miss Haydon for terms. She has added to her studio a kiln for burning, so this work can now be done at home, thus assuring good results and satisfaction after each lesson.

Pyrography and Designing

OF all kinds for wood and leather work. Miss Haydon can do anything in the manufacturing of these articles, either for ladies or gentlemen. Send in your order, or if you prefer, call first and inspect her artistic work in this line.

Pen and Ink Work...

Is taught by Miss Haydon. She also gives a thorough course in drawing. This is just the thing for the young generation. The lessons given in this branch are most thorough. The work is taught either in person or by mail. Write or call for terms.

Lace Work and Embroidery...

Is also taught or orders taken. Miss Haydon makes a specialty of designing in this line, either for dresses, center pieces, pillow tops, or in fact anything you may wish.

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The Beutification of Reno

CONTRIBUTED BY ROBERT L. FULTON

IT is quite apparent to me, and has been for many years that any plans for Reno must be on a large scale. The limits of the town are difficult to set but there is a certainty that a good sized city must, in the nature of things be located between the two summits to cater to the commercial, intellectual and spiritual wants of the inhabitants of the great basin extending from the Sierra Nevada on the west to the Peoquops on the east, bounded on the north by the Oregon mountains and by Death Valley on the south. Cities are not the result of accident, neither are they built by designing people for a purpose. They are the result of absolute need, and grow with the strength drawn from the soil beneath and around them exactly as grows a tree.

A CITY

Is but one of the parts of a great whole, and action and reaction are going on all the time between it and the remotest corner that is tributary to it. The city is the highest result of the development of its times. It is the fruit of the combined labor, intelligence and moral force of its age and environment. It is the rose upon the tree, the flower of contemporary civilization and depends for its existence, not upon the stalk alone, but upon the leaves, the roots, and the soil in which it stands. To the city are gathered the genius, the wealth, the talent of the neighborhood. It has the libraries, the museums, the collections of treasure, and they are located there because at that point they may better serve the needs of the territory to which they cater. The city has the leaders in thought and action in every branch of human endeavor and it owes a large responsibility to all the region which falls within its sphere of influence.

A glance at the map will convince the most thoughtless person that this proud position belongs to Reno by the gift of the Gods. For five months in the year people are forced to come from a distance of a hundred and fifty miles north and south to cross the Sierras, and it will be generations before there are lines opened to make that passage easy in more than one or two places along the great range. South of here there is no pass lower than 8000 feet this side of Tehachapi, and the passes to the north force any line making them to describe two sides of a triangle to get from Golden Gate to Great Salt Lake. When such a line emerges from the mountains it must force its way across a region devoid of water, of vegetation, timber and the requisites for business enterprise. No opportunity for city building presents itself anywhere along the route surveyed by the Western Pacific. Whoever goes there in its service or to carry on dependent industries, will

LOOK TO RENO

As the Utah man does to Salt Lake or the Colorado man does to Denver. If Reno had been here in 1860 the Comstock would have enriched the state as the mines of other states have enriched their chief cities, but with no railroads and no settled communities of a size sufficient to insure permanency, there was no inducement for investment or the profitable use of such large sums of money and the result was that the wealth of our mines went elsewhere and the bonanza men will hardly leav even a memory in the region that made them millionaires. But it is different now, as the fine business blocks and residences in Carson, Reno and other towns will testify. State pride appeals to men as it never did before and Nevada has native sons as well as adopted ones who love her bright skies and picturesque landscapes as good men love their homes in all lands.

No more important duty reats upon the leading city of any state than that which impels it to set an example of civic excellence, and nothing shows it up to such advantage as to make the most of its location and surroundings, scenically. Too often the townsite is plotted without any regard to future growth and without any hope of beautifying it. Reno has suffered a great deal in this way and ugly jogs in different streets are the result. The authorities could hardly have a more important duty than to scrutinize additions to the town and see that they are made with some regard to the looks of the place as well as to the convenience and rights of adjacent and future residents and owners. One of

A few suggestions for utilizing the scenic advantages of this city to make of it a model artistic municipality.

the things that should be demanded of those proposing additions should be rooms for parks and schoolhouses, with streets and alleys, of course.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

Are always powerful and with Reno lying at the cross roads, the approaches on the railroads are of the first importance. It would be hard to find a town which presents as fine a view as Reno does to the N.-C.-O. as the train winds along the mountain side overlooking the valley, with the big stretch of settlement running from Sparks to Chism's.

When an intelligent passenger comes in from the south he must feel a shock as his train glides across the classic Truckee and gets a broadside from the dumping ground which has Chinatown for a background. There is no excuse for any civilized community making a show like that and every man and woman may take their share of shame for we are all to blame. But the first New Years resolution we make should be to spare no time in doing away with that stretch of dirt, waste paper and rags which has accumulated. It is disagreeable, dangerous and sickening for style. Disease lurks in every part of it, fire is a constant menace and common decency condemns it. The trains

FROM THE EAST

Have Sparks for a starter and with its clean gravel and tidy freight yards it is no bad introduction. The old turn table has been removed and the tracks are being straightened alongside the flour mill at the eastern edge of the Reno yard and that place can be improved a whole lot. The ground is on the right of way and the wagon road, but the company would no doubt do more than their share towards a clean up. Possibly the stock corrals will be fixed somewhere near Sparks, out of sight and that land devoted to warehouses etc. That would cause the N. C. O. to run a freight track to Sparks, which we do not want to see, but in some ways it would do no harm. Sparks and Reno are one and whatever adds to that town supports Reno directly. Coming

FROM THE WEST

The residences gives a sense of thrift and comfort which is the chief charm of our western towns. New countries do not tempt capital into building houses to rent, so, more than anywhere else in the world we own our homes, and that is what makes patriotism and enterprise. No man ever went to war to defend a boarding house, but there is little manhood in the craven who will not fight for his own fireside. Natural pride keeps the lawn green, the fence painted and the whole place tidy and there are many model homes in Reno, in that respect.

Civic pride has not struck the city buildings with much force as yet, but we are still young.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 109

Lacks even the excuse of youth in apologizing for the appearance of one or two of its pieces of property. Chief among the things the children should learn in youth is that beauty is worth all it costs and that there is no place in the town for ugly architecture and that it will not be tolerated. Such a precept, thoroughly instilled in the mind of a child would be worth more than many things taught seriously in the schools, and the way to instill it is by example, as well as precept. There is no reason in the world why graceful lines should not prevail and proper regard be paid to the proportions and dimensions of buildings, and the fact that individuals do better than a community in this regard shows that agitation is necessary. The public officials should be assured that their constituents desire better models and artistic style and are willing to pay the bills. There is money enough wasted, several times over to meet all the demands and a wise use of public funds is rare anywhere. If one man owned Reno he would take advantage of its magnificent location to adorn it and make it the finest town on the continent. He would have a plan on a scale allowing for future expansion, that would make the most of the possibilities and develop the good points, suppressing the offensive ones. It would be his first idea to make the Truckee river the center of the scheme. There is only one Truckee river and Reno is located upon its most beautiful part. Such a stream could not fail to offer splendid opportunities to the landscape engineer. It is wealth in itself and a million dollars spent by an inland town would not afford so fine a feature. Some cities in olden lands lie upon streams and if the people of Reno could see Stratford on Avon or Berne in Switzerland they would come home determined to rival or excell them in beautifying our home river. Nothing would be easier, now that but little valuable property is involved, than to lay out a handsome driveway on either bank for the entire distance and it would far surpass any artificial park that could be created. After

THE GENERAL PLAN

Nothing so concerns everybody as the question of roads and streets. Reno is far behind towns of her size both on the coast and in eastern states. Hundreds of places less in size and far behind her in business importance have miles of streets oiled or paved with cement or vitrified brick, besides owning imposing buildings and handsome parks. There would be no need of keeping the whole street for travel. Thirty feet would be plenty and that part could be maintained in fine shape all the more easily if there was a grass plot on either side, with rows of shade trees, which would break the force of the wind and be a protection in case of fire. Between

THE GRASS PLOT

And the lot, a narrow cement sidewalk would be all that the residence portion requires and once laid it would last for an age. The pine is the native tree and yet there are very few in town. It goes with the landscape and is always green and pretty.

There is room on the Plaza north and south of the railroad track for a strip of green and some good sized trees and the railroad company would do something to have such an improvement along their road. They have done as much almost everywhere and would do it here. But we need not wait for for pavements or for cement roads, nor yet for oil to throw the loose rock out of the way. There is no other defect that comes up to that and none so easily overcome. Why they are permitted to encumber the main routes of travel is one of the mysteries of life.

Now Mr. Editor, I promised to be disagreeable and I certainly have kept my word. But I might have been worse. I might have jumped the homely fences that cost money to build and have to be repaired and painted at much expense, only to disfigure the town, in most cases.

WITH PROPER LAWS

Against loose stock and ownerless dogs there is no demand for fences. There are other disagreeable subjects that might be touched but this sort of thing does not appeal to every one and I am sorry, for if we could pull together we might accomplish much with no burden to any one. We could improve a block or a part of the residence portion by adopting a general plan and all build and work to it, with trees walks and parklike drives through it, perhaps with one wall around the whole. Nobody really knows where the residence portion will light as yet. It probably would go north if it were not for the cemeteries, and the same barrier has now been set to the west. But wherever it settles there will be abundant opportunity for beautifying it.

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WHERE MILLIONS ARE MADE

Interesting description of a lively mining city, which but a few months ago contained but a few tents, a wooden shack or two and not more than one hundred sturdy pioneers who worked faithfully and are now reaping their well earned reward—a harvest of gold from the very surface of the earth.

Contributed By George D. Pyne

GOLDFIELD the coming metropolis of Nevada lies about two miles westerly inside the line of Esmeralda county, and by wagon road about twenty-eight miles southwest of Tonopah, and is in section 2 T. 3 S R 43 E. and in about the same latitude as Monterey California.

The visitor to this camp, and particularly the miner, will wonder how the vast mineral wealth embraced within Goldfield Mining District remained so long undiscovered; Montezuma an old mining camp, which was worked and produced great mineral wealth forty years ago, is about ten miles west, and the famous Silver Peak mines are about 30 miles to the northwest of the town of Goldfield, while Rabbit springs which now furnish the water supply for the town of Columbia, were the only springs where water could be obtained for miles in this country, and were known and used as a camping ground by the cattle men for the past twenty years and are within a quarter of a mile of the principal mines in Goldfield; a ten minutes walk from these springs shows where nature had laid bare her secret sources of wealth, by projecting through the earth's crust gold sprinkled quartz croppings, the true indication of ore, and when seen by the prospector causes the face to flush and his eyes to brighten for he knows that the dream of his life is about to be realized and that untold wealth is now at his command; and yet, with these quartz croppings everywhere in existence, men traveled over this ground and slept at these springs, probably dreaming of the wealth they would like to acquire, only to recall the fact at this time, that the golden horn of plenty was then within their reach, they have but to stretch their hands forth and the richness of the Klondike was theirs.

Tonopah was discovered by accident, a fractious burro escaping from its owner, and being recaptured upon the ground now known as the Mispah claim, made the name of honest Jim Butler famous throughout the mining world; Goldfied and Columbia were discovered by prospectors who had patiently and laboriously followed up the float quarts, with which the desert teems until in May 1903, the mines at Columbia Mountain were located and caused the first stampede to this new Eldorado; at first claims were located as close as possible to Columbia Mountain, but gradually the prospectors worked to the south and east, until in the summer of 1903 A. D. Myers and Tom Murphy struck the ledge now known as the Combination mine, and which discovery was really the first foundation for Goldfields' greatness in mineral wealth. This mine has since its location been a steady bullion producer, and shipments of ore averaging from $250.00 to thousands of dollars a ton have been the rule, until $500,000 worth of ore has been reduced in the mills and the smelters and over $350,000 worth of ore assaying from $40 to $240 a ton is now on the dumps, awaiting the completion of the company's mill, when that too will be converted into bullion; the main shaft on this property is down a depth of over 315 feet, and the lowest workings are on the 280-foot level, where a sulphide ore showing grey copper is encountred, which goes $1,500 a ton; this is below the water level.

The January mine is west of the Combination and its deepest shaft is 235 feet. The ore still continues at that depth as rich and in as large quantities as found in the surface workings. This mine has produced $250,000 worth of shipping ore, and has on the dump $385,0000 worth of milling ore. The ore bodies vary in width from two feet to forty feet.

The Florence is southeast of the Combination and its deepest workings are on the 250-foot level where the ledge is richer and stronger than above They width of the shipping ore is two feet and milling ore is mixed with the shipping ore to reduce the value to about $300 a ton. The average width of the milling ore is three feet; this mine has produced shipping ore to the value of $350,000 and milling ore to the value of $50,000.

About a quarter of a mile east of the Combination lies the Jumbo claim. This claim is the banner ore producer of the camp, and while now involved in litigation has produced shipping ore to the value of $1,200,000 and milling ore to the value of $250,000.

There are numerous smaller ore producers in the District namely the Kendall which produced $225,000; the St. Ives which produced $50,000; the Quartzite which produced $20,000; the Tonopah Club $8,000; the Vernal No. 2 $5,000; the Lone Star $5,000; the Clermont $5,000; the Velvet $10,000 making a total production for the past twelve months of $3,658,000, a record of production which has not been excelled by any mining camp for the first year of its existence.

The town of Goldfield is at an altitude of about 6000 feet above the level of the sea, and is situated upon a slight plateau from about a quarter of a mile to a mile west of the principal mines, but from the present indications the town will grow up to and beyond the mines. The town at present is a tented city but wooden buildings are supplanting the tents as fast as lumber can be obtained, and many of the wooden buildings already erected would do credit to any town. Several brick and stone buildings have been completed and more are in the course of construction. The town contains a population of about five thousand people eighty per cent of whom are men, women being in the great minority, but each stage load is now bringing in its quota and their refining influence is becoming apparent in the camp.

Some of the leases have expired and many more will expire in January, and as a result there are a number of unemployed men, and there will be more when the other leases expire, and until the mine management of the various properties leased resume the extraction of ore, this camp will be a poor place for men who come in search of employment, as there is not now sufficient work for the men already here; but if any man has money sufficient to support himself while prospecting, Goldfields and the vicinity offers a better field for the prospector than any other place. The whole country abounds with ledges and many of the mines will give leases to responsible parties; while the great mineral belt extending to the southward for a distance of a hundred miles has not been half prospected.

The town is more orderly than the average new mining camp and drunken men are seldom seen, personal and property rights are respected by all, churches are being built charitable organizations are already in existence, and schools will follow as soon as the necessary formalities have been complied with. The climate while cold at nights, is in the day time very pleasant, the only disagreeable feature is the dust which is six inches deep in Main street, caused by plowing up the streets to level them, the first step taken by the citizens to beautify the town. Three banks are required to furnish banking facilities for the people, and you must stand n line and wait your turn, sometimes for half an hour before you are waited on. The postoffice is the busiest place in town, at any time of the day during office hours long lines of people are standing, waiting their turn to ask for letters. Claud Smith Mining District Recorder was the first postmaster, but on account of his other business interests he was unable to give the office the attention it required, so he resigned and Mrs. Collins was appoined in his place. Both Mr. Smith and Mrs. Collins have done their utmost to facilitate the delivery of the mail and have expended their own money to better accommodate and serve the public; their efforts have been ably seconded by the employees of the office, and a more painstaking and accommodating corps of assistants could not be found.

With the discovery of Goldfield, the future of Esmeralda county was established. Though not more than two years old the camp is now one of the greatest and richest in the west. Its development has not only resulted to good in one section but the entire state has been benefitted.

What will be the future of Goldfield? One would have to possess the gift of prophesy to foretell. The year has seen the town grow from a few tents to a thriving habitation of five thousand people, the mines from mere prospects to steady bullion producers, with better defined ledges carrying greater values, three hundred feet in depth and below the water level, than they did in the surface workings; and men who came here a year ago penniless now count their bank rolls by the thousands, while fifty foot lots fronting on Main street which could have been purchased for fifty dollars a year ago are now selling for from $5,000 to $10,000 a lot and the price still advancing. If the past it any criterion by which to judge the future, Goldfield is destined to be the largest city in this state, and this mining district the banner bullion producer of Nevada, and that these conditions become realities should be the hope of every citizen who has the best interests of his state at heart, for it will bring prosperity to every county, it will be the means of increasing our population, thereby creating a greater market for the produce of our farmers and the live stock of our cattle men. It will stimulate all industries and bring foreign capital to explore our mineral regions, and out of their mountain fastnesses to wrest those golden treasures which mean so much for the upbuilding of our state and the happiness, prosperity and contentment of our people.

A RAILROAD AND ELECTRIC POWER FOR GOLDFIELD

That Goldfield needs a railroad cannot be denied. That the booming new camp in the southern end of Nevada will have a railroad is certain. Just as certain as the workings of the law of supply and demand are carried out, so will Goldfield's need for rapid communication with the outside world be fielled. There are few places in the world today with a population equalling Goldfield that are not enjoying every advantage of civilization Between Goldfield and Columbia the tptal population it is estimated, now exceeds eight thousand souls. When it is taken into consideration that the only means these people have of traveling or shipping their products or receiving their supplies is by slow and cumberson freight teams the fact at once becoming apparent that enterprise and capital will not be backward in catering to the wants of these people. The Santa Fe and the Southern Pacic are now vieing with each other to secure the business of the Goldfield district. One of the two roads is going to place the great camp in touch with the outside world and the first one that does it will receive a rich reward in business.

Though two years old or less Goldfield has already added to the mineral wealth of the world more than $3,000,000. Of this sum the mine owners and prospectors have profited by more than $2,000,000. This is the gross product of one camp in less than twenty-four months. Within the next twenty-four months the opinion is that these figures will be trebled in this section, for now they have Bullfrog, Columbia, Diamondfield, and the new camps are already beginning to pour their golden wealth into the lap of the nation. Within the next twelve months half a million people will visit this new mineral district. Without a railroad it will be necessary for these people to travel by slow and tiresome means. But capital will not allow this opportunity to slip by and it may be counted upon that the camp will have a railroad.

But this is not all. The new camp is to have electric power. Pierce Evans, one of Reno's well known residents, is back of this enterprise. Mr. Evans is at the head of a company that has all plans prepared to bring electricity into the town. The company has secured water rights between Independence and Bishop and the promoters are now engaged in getting plans and specification ready to erect a plant for generating the required power. Once this work starts Goldfield will naturally start forward with renewed energy.

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THE "MOTHER OF COUNTIES"

Lander is well entitled to its claim as "Mother of Counties." It has contributed no small share to the prosperity, the wealth and the brains of the state. Some of Nevada's best known lay claim to Lander as their home. Its mines and mills, though many of them are idle now represent the investment of hundreds of thousands of dollars

Contributed By Louis D. Gordon

LANDER County was created out of portions of Humboldt and Churchill Counties on the 19th day of December, 1862. It was afterwards enlarged by moving its western boundary to the summit of the Desatoya range of mountains and by the cession of portions of Arizona and Utah to Nevada by the National Government by act of Congress, approved in 1866.

At this time it included about one-third of the entire area of the entire State of Nevada, as its boundaries then existed.

Lander county justly derives its title of "Mother of Counties" on account of the numerous counties that were afterwards formed out of territory taken from it. On March 5th, 1869, the counties of Elko and White Pine were created out of the eastern part of Lander, and on March 1st, 1871, all of the territory north of the forty-first parallel was ceded to Elko. On March 1st, 1873, Eureka county was created out of the eastern part of Lander, and after Nye was organized in 1864, a strip ten miles wide was ceded to it by Lander. In 1873 the line between Lander and Humboldt counties was adjusted, Lander being very much benefitted by this adjustment, as it acquired from Humboldt all the lower portion of the fertile Reese River Valley.

The present area of the county is about 5,200 square miles.

The county is named in honor of General Frederick W. Lander who constructed a wagon road across Nevada during the Indian wars of 1860, and who afterwards served his country as Brigadier General during the war of the rebellion. He died in 1862 at Paw Paw, Virginia, from wounds received in battle.

Of the industries of Lander county, mining has and always will be the leader, although there are a great many extensively engaged in stock raising and agriculture.

There are numerous highly mineralized mountain ranges traversing the county, the principal ones being the Toiyabe, Shoshone and the Desatoya. Gold, silver, copper lead and iron are found, and in some instances ledges or deposits of the rarer minerals such as nickel, cobalt, zinc, bismuth, antimony and wolframite.

With the exception of a portion of the Humboldt River there are no large streams of water in the county, but the numerous small streams afford ample water for irrigation; of these small streams the largest are Reese River and Kingston Creek.

The soil for the most part is very fertile and productive, large quantities of hay, grain, fruits and vegetables being produced.

AUSTIN, ITS HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT.

In a canyon on the western slope of the lofty Toiyabe Mountains, at an elevation of about seven thousand feet, is the little town of Austin. Its many fine brick and stone buildings, its shaded streets and the high mountains surrounding it, make it one of the prettiest towns in the State.

Austin, like a great many other famous mining districts, was discovered by accident. On the 2d day of May, 1862, William Talcott was hauling wood from Pony Canyon, now Austin, to a near by stage station when he discovered a vein of ore. He took some of it to the station and sent it to Virginia City to be assayed; the ore proved very rich and the Reese River excitement began. The Reese River Mining District was organized on the 10th day of May, 1862, and the locations at that time covered 2,600 feet, the first of which was the Pony claim. The town at this time was situated at Clifton, and none of the valuable Austin mines had been discovered.

In December, 1862, John Frost, Felix O'Neil, J. Q. Vandenbosh and George Buffet arrived in Austin. They found a man by the name of Marshall and William Cole living in a cabin at Clifton and running a tunnel on the "Highland Mary," opposite the present site of the International Hotel. The men above mentioned were the only ones in Austin at that time, so they could justly be called the pioneers of Austin. They located the North Star, Oregon and Southern Light and returned to Truckee to spend the winter. From the claims above mentioned, located by Frost and associates, grew the Manhattan Mining Company of New York City, now the Austin Mining Company, still controlled by New York parties.

Austin could boast of a population of only half a dozen souls in the winter of 1862, but in July, 1863, the population of Austin and the near surroundings was five hundred.

Jacobsville was the first county seat of Lander county, but this was only temporary as the county seat was moved to Austin on September 2d, 1863. The first County Commissioners meeting was held in Austin on September 21st, 1863.

The first bullion output was from the Buell's five stamp mill, which was put in operation in August, 1863, being the first mill erected in the county.

In 1866 there were twenty-nine mills in operation, with an aggregate of 444 stamps. The cost of a mill at this time was from $125,000 to $250,000, so there was considerable capital represented in Lander county.

In April, 1863, the Reese River Reveille was established and in July of the same year a school was started in a tent with Miss Jennie Rauch as school mistress. On January, 1864, the first fire company was organized; it was called the hook and ladder company of Austin. The name was afterwards changed to the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company. Subsequently the Manhattan Hose and the Eagle Hose Companys were organized.

On February 17th, 1864, the towns of Austin and Upper Austin were incorporated into the City of Austin; the first Mayor was Charles Holbrook, afterwards a prominent merchant of San Francisco.

About this time occurred the celebrated incident of the "Gridley Sack of Flour." For the benefit of those not familiar with the incident I will endeavor to describe it briefly, as it is a matter of national history and something that the west and the State of Nevada especially, may well be proud of.

Dr. Herrick, a Republican of New York, and R. C. Gridley, a Democrat, of Missouri, made an election bet, the terms of which were as follows: Should Buel be elected Mayor of Austin Herrick was to carry a sack of flour from Clifton to Upper Austin and there deliver it to Gridley; should Holbrook be elected Gridley was to carry a sack of flour from Upper Austin and deliver it to Herrick at Clifton. Holbrook was elected and on the day following, Gridley, who was an ardent secessionist, was compelled to carry a sack of flour through the main strets of Austin to the tune of "John Brown's Body," etc. The procession stopped at the Bank Exchange Saloon, where the ceremony of delivering the flour to Dr. Herrick was performed. Dr. Herrick at once donated the flour to the "Sanitary Commission" of the United States Government. The flour was sold to Mr. M. J. Noyes for the sum of $850, who immediately presented the flour to be sold again for the same purpose; the flour was sold again and again until the sum of $4,549 had been realized, about all the ready cash in Austin. Mr. Gridley afterwards traveled all over the west selling over and over the same sack of flour and devoting all the proceeds to the benevolent purpose of the sanitary fund. In this way the magnificent sum of over $200,000 was raised by the men of the west for the sick and wounded of the Union army.

The Nevada Central Railroad from Battle Mountain to Austin was completed in 1880, the county aided this venture by issuing $200,000 in bonds. Allen A. Curtis built the Austin City railroad from Clifton to Austin in 1881.

From this time on Austin grew and prospered, and was always a lively, promising town until silver depreciated in value and some of the managers for the Austin Mining Company tried some new experiments. The last work done was the driving of the Clifton Tunnel a distance of over 5000 feet to tap the water in the mines of Lander Hill, the building of a magnificent 30 stamp mill, the tearing down of the 20 stamp mill in upper Austin and the breaking up of thousands of dollars worth of machinery on Lander Hill to be sold for scrap iron. The new mill built at Clifton is one of the best equipped in the west, costing over $90,000. It ran for a few months, and is now for sale at the remarkable low price of $10,000.

The remarks above in regard to the managers of the Austin Mining Company are not intended as personal, but the fact remains that had this machinery not been broken up, the company would now be able to lease practically all of the holdings they have here, as the mines of Austin have produced over $40,000,000 and there are millions of dollars worth of ore still in the mines.

It is the firm belief of the writer that it is only a matter of time until the mines of Austin will again be opened up and become large producers.

DISTRICTS SURROUNDING AUSTIN

There are many valuable districts surrounding Austin, rich in silver, gold, copper and other minerals.

In Spring Canyon, about a mile south of Austin, J. J. Malloy and his brothers T. C. and M. Malloy own a group of three claims and are also interested in several claims with Judge W. D. Jones, T. H. Dalton, Harry Hodge and others of Austin. These claims are all connected and have ledges on them from 10 inches to three feet in thickness, averaging as high as $65 in gold and 300 ounces in silver. The formation is prophyry. Water is plentiful and wood can easily be procured from the Nevada Central railroad, about a mile distant.

Ore has been shipped from this property to Salt Lake that netted as high as $50 per ton. Properly opened up these claims would no doubt prove very valuable.

In Crow Canyon, B. Sciuchetti, J. B. Zeninie and Fred Pedroncini own three claims, distant about three miles from Austin and near the N. C. R. R. Considerable development work has been done, a tunnel has been driven 700 feet and several inclines sunk to a depth of about forty feet. The vein, which is about twelve inches thick and occurs in porphyry, will average $21 per ton. Assays as high as $1000 per ton have been made of ore taken from this property, and ore shipments have been made that netted over $100 per ton.

Yankee Blade, about three miles northwest of Austin, was once a great producer, but as water was encountered at no great depth, and expensive machinery was required, most of the claims have been idle for several years. J. A. Miller of Austin, owns a group of a dozen or more patented mines in this district. With proper pumps installed Yankee Blade would soon become a large silver producer.

James Casserly also owns three valuable claims in this district.

Amador, once famous, has been almost abandoned, James Finnegan being the sole owner of property there. Mr. Finnegan has a valuable property, as thousands of dollars have been taken from it and there is virgin ground remaining.

In Big Creek Canyon, about 14 miles south of Austin is a valuable antimony property owned by Marius Pradier. The antimony from this mine is of the purest and best in the world, averaging 68 per cent. About 100 tons is in sight.

Gold Park, about 40 miles south west of Austin is an extensive district, the principal owners are H. H. Morse of San Francisco, who owns a group of patented mines, and Peter Peterson, Frank Peterson and Charles Cushing, who hold a group of claims by original location. The mines owned by Mr. Morse are developed to quite an extent by means of tunnels, winzes and stopes. Thousands of tons of ore, averaging from $10 to $0, are in sight. On the claims owned by Mr. Peterson and associates there are numerous ledges, assaying as high as $70 in gold.

The New Pass Property, situated about thirty miles west of Austin in the Desatoya range of mountains, is probably one of the best developed properties in this section of the country.

The ores are free milling; the ledges from 4 to 6 feet wide and will average $16 in gold. This property, owned by The New Pass Gold Mining Company, of Salt Lake, has been closed on account of litigation, but is expected to resume operations shortly.

Ravenswood district, about 25 miles northeasterly from Austin, and about 8 miles from the N. C. R. R., was one of the first districts organized in Lander county. The Prospectors at that time were in search of silver, and as Ravenswood is principally copper the district was abandoned.

About six years ago all of this district was relocated by the Rast brothers, E. Caton, and the Watt brothers. The formation is limestone and slate, the ledges are from one to nine feet in thickness and average from 3 per cent to forty-five per cent in copper, with some silver and gold. This would be a first-class proposition for a large company.

In Birch Creek, about 14 miles south of Austin, M. Gallagher owns a prom-

(Continued on next page)

It was in Austin that the original "Gridley Sack of Flour" started. That was during the war days and those who followed the events of those days will probably remember the incident. If not, a detailed and interesting description of the incident, the flour, and the way it was started on its mission of good is given in the article published herewith.

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Early History of Washoe

CONTRIBUTED BY H. H. BECK

Brief account of the organization of this county by one who took part in its formation, with a few characteristic comments.

IN response to your suggestion of of several days ago that you were getting up a Christmas number, or a New Year's number, I don't now recall which, it may be of interest to the thousands of newcomers to be reminded that there was a time, and not so long ago, either, when there was no Washoe county, State of Nevada, or

Now presuming that your extra number will deal more or less with our history—and right here I want to interject the assertion that notwithstanding the good people of Nevada in 1880 paid many thousands of good dollars for what was then known as Thompson's History of Nevada, the work was a fraud. I say this because in very many cases it is not a true history. I believe the verdict of most people is, and has been, that, the "history" so-called, was made up largely as a photograph gallery with pictures and biographical sketches of those that would put up the cost of a handsome halftone or steel engraving to perpetuate their egotism or self pride, as it were.

Substantially the same can be truthfully said regarding the late "History of Nevada," and particularly known as the "Tom Wren History." And here again I wish to suggest that our old friend Thomas Wren, who lately passed to the beyond, had very little more to do with the making of the history of Nevada which bears his name, than you or I.

But no matter, very likely the newcomers to our state and county will be more interested in incidents transpiring since Nevada and Washoe county and Reno came into existence, for, as already suggested, there was a time in the recollection of old men when there was no Reno, no Washoe county, no state of Nevada.

If you want from me a short history of our somewhat—in places—prosperous mining country on the west coast of America, which it appears was discovered some four hundred and odd years ago by Columbus, I would say that for several hundred years the lands now embracing Nevada were controlled by Spain and in turn controlled by the Jesuits or Catholic church for several hundreds of years—but I am not trying to write ancient history, so will drop down a few hundred years to a time of which you and I know.

It will be recalled that the war with Mexico in 1856-7-8 resulted in a concession by Mexico to the United States of what was then known as the Northwest Territory. This territory so ceded in 1848 has since been divided into states and territories, such for instance as California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Montana, etc.

But I find I am not in line with what the active and thinking people of to-day care about, so will try to say something of local and present interest—not to old timers, but to the tenderfoot who comes from New York and Boston thinking they can buy a mine for nine or nineteen dollars without for a moment recognising our wish for bimetallism as we had it in the good old long ago.

Nevada was originally and practically Carson county of the Territory of Utah. Under Act of Congress of 1861 the Territory of Nevada was installed with the necessary officers to conduct territorial affairs, including the "Gray Eagle," James W. Nye as Governor; Orion Clemons, Secretary of State; John H. Kinkead, Treasurer.

Under the act of congress these officers were directed to organize a territorial form of government, which they did, Governor Nye in July issuing a proclamation calling on the people of the territory to elect and send members to a legislature. This legislature convened at Carson City and by an act of November, 1861, proceeded to divide the territory into counties. As one of the rsults Washoe county was established and made known by metes and bounds. Thousands of people have known its history, but to-day of those who helped in the formation of the county and gave it safe management for more than four decades, only a few survive.

As regards my own personal experience, I cannot now give the names of more than half a dozen who were here when I came in September, 1860. Theodore Winters was here when I came, so was Ross Lewers, Andrew Sauer and George Douglas who survive in this "vale of tears." Possibly I have overlooked a few others who were here in September, 1860, but feel sure that the total will not number a score who can recount reminiscences of "the long ago" and that when next the roll call is had of "old timers" of Washoe county, not more than a dozen will answer.

The reason is manifest: Most all the old folks have gone, yes, gone to a better world where trials and tribulations are unknown forevermore.

LANDER; THE "MOTHER OF COUNTIES"

(Continued from Page 31.)

lising silver mine; Mr. Gallagher has been doing development work for the past year and the property shows up well.

P. S. Jensen, the prosperous Birch Creek rancher owns some silver and gold claims in this district, the ledges being large but low grade, and not enough development work has been done to determine their value.

About 6 miles south of Birch Creek, G. W. Schmidlein and his son Charles own several good claims, the principal one having a ledge carrying a large percentage of lead.

Kingston, about twenty-seven miles south of Austin is situated the Kingston group of mines owned by J. A. Miller of Austin and J. C. Irvine of Kingston. There are seven claims in this group, three are patented and four are held by original location. These claims are all connected and extend a distance of eight thousand eight hundred and five feet, embracing two gold bearing ledges from three to eight feet wide and about one hundred feet apart; the upper ledge is in contact with limestone and slate, the lower being entirely in limestone.

About 1800 feet of workings, principally tunnels, have been opened up so that the values can be easily seen. On the Buckeye claim there is a ledge about 9 feet wide averaging $31.83 per ton.

On the Defiance claim is a ledge from 5 to 8 feet wide assaying $14.75 per ton, also another ledge averaging $9.09 per ton. On the Bimetallic claim the ledge is 5 feet wide and will average $15 per ton. The vein on the Klondyke claim has a ledge that will average $10 per ton. The ledge on the Ora Anna claim is from 3 to 5 feet wide and will average $60 per ton.

The main tunnel is 540 feet long and is located a distance of 710 feet below the croppings of the upper ledge, this tunnel when extended is expected to cut both ledges at a depth of 700 feet on the dip. It is highly probable that the two ledges mentioned above will eventually come together as all indications point that way. The ores are free milling and sulphurets, and there would be no trouble saving from 90 to 95 per cent of the values by plate amalgamation and concentration.

Big Smoky creek runs through Kingston canyon 100 feet below the main tunnel. The water rights of this creek are owned entirely by J. A. Miller, and as there is six hundred miners inches of water in the creek, it is ample for all mining and milling purposes and would run a large mill and electric plant; thus reducing the cost of working the ore.

This is a good property and cannot be recommended too highly.

The Mother Lode Property is near Kingston and is owned by Barney Dougherty, J. A. Miller and J. C. Irvine. It consists of three claims held by possessory title which is guaranteed. Considerable high grade ore, free gold, has been taken from this property and there is considerable remaining, with additional work done this property would no doubt show up well.

New York Canyon. Last but not least is the coming silver mine of the west, the New York Canyon mine five miles north of Austin. This property was originally owned by David Todd, of Austin, who located it in the early seventies. It was acquired from Mr. Todd by Mrs. I. Watt, Robert Watt and Victor Roachville about a year ago. The above named parties shipped about $20,000 worth of ore to Tenabe company of Cortez, the Selby company of San Francisco, and the Western Ore Purchasing company of Reno. The property was incorporated about a month ago for $1,000,000 under the name of "The Austin-Goldfields Mining Company" the stock is now selling for 20 cents per share.

The works consist of a 200-foot incline on a ledge 3½ feet in width, and a 400-foot drift that developed a fine body of chloride ore. About 200 feet from the mouth of the drift mentioned above, a winze has been sunk to a depth of over 100 feet. The writer had the pleasure of examining this winze and saw a ledge over nine feet wide in the bottom that would go better than 1000 ounces.

A splendid steam hoist has been erected, also a pump capable of handling all water liable to be encountered, a large boarding house is nearly completed, and all the evidences of a permanent camp are to be seen. This mine is surely destined to become a record breaker.

PROMINENT MEN IN AND NEAR AUSTIN

Senator J. A. Miller stands out as the most prominent man in Lander county. Mr. Miller is the sole proprietor of the Bank of Austin, owns a large interest in the Kingston property mentioned above, mines in the San Jaun Canyon, Nye county, Yankee Blade and numerous other places, is extensively interested in the cattle and sheep business and owns several ranches in different parts of the county.

T. R. Wilson is one of the largest individual land holders in the state, owning the greater part of the upper Reece River. Mr. Wilson also owns some very fine racing stock.

Walter Magee of the firm of Thomas Magee and Sons, recently bought the Spencer property in Grass Valley, one of the best properties in the state, Mr. Magee is extensively engaged in the hay and cattle business.

P. S. Jensen is also interested largely in Lander county. He has a fine ranch 15 miles south of Austin and is engaged in the sheep business, Mr. Jensen is also interested, more or less, in mining.

W. W. Christian is manager and principal stock holder in the Austin Commercial companw, one of the best stores in the state.

Wm. Easton, for years sheriff, and now assessor of the county, is proprietor of the International Hotel.

T. H. Dalton and O. J. Clifford have a fine variety store, and own the Reese River Reveille.

J. A. Crescenzo and Robert Hogan both conduct first class dry goods stores. Mr. Hogan was recently elected county treasurer.

Thos. McCourt, at present county commissioner conducts a first class rooming house.

Blacksmith shops are conducted by E. Williams and N. Chattelle.

Two first class markets are conducted by J. Fred Mitchell and A. R. Dron.

The medical profession is represented by W. H. Heinzmann and D. E. Bruton, both graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco. Dr. Heinzmann has one of the best equipped offices in the state.

The legal profession is represented by Judge W. D. Jones, A. J. Maestretti and Charles A Cantwell. Mr. Cantwell is a graduate of the law department of Stanford University and is a very promising young lawyer.

F. H. Tripplett, assemblyman elect, is editor of the Reese River Reveille an enterprising paper published twice a week in Austin.

Among the other business men of Austin are, W. H. Whitburn, M. Dupey, W. H. Ingham, David Todd, J. H. Recend and J. H. Johnson.

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Tonopah and its Mines

MINING AND ENGINEERING REVIEW

Something of the District which Contains the most Remarkable, if not the most wonderful mines of Ancient or Modern Times.

PERHAPS in all the world there was no more uninviting field for a prospector than the great, dreary Nevada desert which surrounds the hill where James L. Butler camped when he found the croppings which have since made him and that spot famous. Sand and sagebrush plains, interspersed here and there with low grey hills or buttes for miles in all directions with unbroken monotony, barren, lifeless, silent and waterless, was the cheerless scene which presented itself to the prospector and his burro on May 19th, 1900, when the first discovery of mineral was made where now are the most remarkable, if not the most wonderful mines of ancient or modern times.

Butler was then on a prospecting tour, having left Belmont, and was traveling south toward Klondike when he struck the outcroppings of a promising looking ledge on the butte which is now known as Mt. Oddie. He took some samples of the rock and the next day proceeded to Klondike, an old mining camp where T. J. Bell and J. G. Court were operating. Here Butler left a few pieces of the ore to have them assayed. The assayer at that place did not have a great deal of confidence in the samples submitted and threw them aside. Proceeding to Austin, the prospector also left some of the samples there to be assayed and returned home to Belmont.

Some time afterward Messrs. Brougher and Higgs, the Klondike assayers, concluded to find out if the rock left with them contained any values. They were astonished when the result of the first assay was 396 ounces of silver and $152 in gold to the ton.

Several attempts were made to locate the ground from which the samples were taken but without success before Butler concluded to locate, which was not until August 26th following, although the results of the Austin assays were equally startling and known to him. Taking in as partners T. L. Oddie and Wilson Brougher, Mr. Butler left Belmont on August 24th and proceeded to locate and open the claims. His wife accompanied him and hauled water from a spring three miles distant from the camp and cooked for the men while they staked their claims, built monuments with $300 ore and did the first assessment work. Two wagon loads, or two tons of the ore, were shipped to a San Francisco smelter, the returns being something over $600.

The news of the great discovery soon spread and there was a stampede to the new camp. The ground was leased to several parties, and the foundation for several fortunes laid.

A Philadelphia company secured eight claims, including the Mizpah ground and the Burro claim, the first location in the camp, and Butler received $365,000 for his interest. Other companies were formed and other mines opened up. The leasers were working to the limit and the mines paid from the grass roots.

It is estimated that ore to the amount of $6,000,000 has been extracted from the mines. A great deal of this has been shipped, but the major portion of it remains on the dumps awaiting treatment.

The big mines having passed into the hands of organized companies, shafts were sunk and levels run to open up the ore bodies below and the most astonishing thing to those who have been permitted to visit them is the vast amount of development work which has been done in a little over a year.

Within the Tonopah district proper, which has the appearance of an enormous extinct crater, which in all probability it is, the ledges and enclosing formations are covered with a primary or lode porphyry which in turn is capped by a secondary overflow of lighter porphyry. Through this formation it was necessary to sink before the ore was reached.

In nearly every case the mines were originally opened by shafts, an exception being the Valley View, one of the first discoveries, which was opened by a long crosscut from the surface to a depth of 100 feet which intersected nine distinct ledges. Here may be seen walls a smooth as glass and as perfect as ever Nature built up to enclose her treasures. A peculiarly significant fact for those who are interested in studying the future and permanency of the great mines on Mt. Oddie is that a wide, strong, rich ledge between well defined walls is seen at the point where the leasers quit work in the crosscut at the Valley View, running into and under Mt. Oddie at a sharp pitch.

Viewing the camp from a business standpoint it seems to have a most promising future. Looking at the mines from a practical view point one cannot help but marvel at their uniform richness; at the great fissures which speak of rich mines in Tonopah long after the present generation has passed away; at the vast amount of ore in sight, valued two years ago at $84,000,000 by John Hays Hammond, and withal he has never been accused of extravagance in estimating values in sight; at the vast ledges being opened as depth is attained, and above all at the stupidity of men who should know better, in allowing the mines of this great camp to pass into eastern hands while the bank vaults in San Francisco were full of gold.

The world has never known a mining camp—not even Virginia in her palmy days—which could with reason be compared to Tonopah, for no such rich ledges were found so near the grass roots in the Comstock. If silver were selling today at the same figure it sold in the early Comstock days, the ores of Tonopah would be worth double what they are, and instead of $84,000,000 there would be $160,000,000 in sight. If one of the big mines of Tonopah the stocks would be selling for $50 per share.

It is a fact which smelter statistics can corroborate, that the leasers on the original Mizpah ledge took out over $4,000,000, and that the Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada has shipped over $3,000,000 worth of ore since the leasers quit work. There are now over four miles of underground development work completed and the mine is ready to produce many millions of dollars in bullion and to pay its stockholders big dividends for years to come as soon as the necessary reduction machinery is installed. A large power plant is in contemplation by the management. The property consists of eight claims, the original Jim Butler group, the Mizpah, Desert Queen, Valley View, Burro, Silver Top, Sand Grass, Buckboard and Red Plume.

GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT

(By J. E. Spurr, U. S. G. S.)

A few miles north of Tonopah ancient limestone, probably Cambrian or Silurian, outcrop, and similar limestones are found to the south, in the southern Klondike district. In the immediate vicinity of Tonopah, however, only volcanic rocks are found. These consist of flows, breccias, and derived tuff and ash accumulations. These volcanics are probably of Tertiary age and represent a number of successive flows, with intervening showers of ash and breccia and erosion intervals. On account of the confusion of these volcanics the relative order of eruption has not yet been certainly made out, but at the present time the sequence is considered to be somewhat as follows: 1. Earlier Andesitite (latite?) 2. Earlier rhyolite and breccias. 3. Later Andesitite. 4. Erosion interval. 5. Volcanic breccias and flows. 6. Great water-laid tuff formation containing infusorial silica. 8. Latest lava flow.

The oldest volcanic rock is the earlier andesite, which is commonly called the lode porphyry. Although originally an andesite, it is now, so far as examined, everywhere almost entirely decomposed and transformed into secondary products, consisting of fibrous muscovite, secondary quartz, pyrite, chlorite, iron carbonate, etc.

The important veins of this district occur only in this earlier andesite or lode porphyry, and not, so far as yet found, in the latter rocks. So it seems that the mineralization must have followed the first andesiteic eruption. therefore it is, that the overlying volcanics do not show these veins, and constitute cap rocks which overlie them and which must be pierced in order to reach the lode porphyry and its associated ores. The ores are in the form of quartz veins of the kind which have been described by some writers as the noble quartz formation—that is to say, the quartz constitutes almost the whole of the ore, and the valuable metals are very finely distributed, so as to appear barely or not at all to the naked eye.

The deposits are well-defined veins, maintaining a nearly regular strike and dip. The principal veins average a few feet in width. The chief trend of the veins is east and west, but in the developed region the different veins diverge regularly from one another, so that they lie like the spokes of a wheel. Where they come together near the center from which they radiate, they join and fork in the manner of linked veins.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe County.

In the matter of the estate of Lillian Burrus, deceased. Notice to creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been this day duly appointed and qualified by the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe county, as administratrix of the estate of Lillian Burrus, deceased.

All creditors having claims against said estate are required to file the same with proper vouchers attached, with the Clerk of the Court, within three months of the first publication of this notice.

Dated Dec. 16th., A. D., 1904.

FRANCES BURRUS,
Administratrix of the estate of Lillian Burrus, deceased.
R. C. STODDARD,
d17w4 Attorney for the estate.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION

In the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Washoe.

In the matter of the estate of Marceline Martin, formerly Eyraud, deceased. Notice for posting of settlement of account, and hearing petition for distribution of estate.

Notice is hereby given that L. C. Fish, the executor of the estate of Marceline Martin, formerly Eyraud, deceased, has rendered and presented for settlement, and filed in said court his final account of his administration of said estate; and also his petition for distribution of said estate; and that Thursday, the 19th day of January, A. D., 1905, being a day of regular session of said Court, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of said court, in the city of Reno, in said Washoe county, has been fixed by said court for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution of said estate, at which time and place and person interested in said estate may appear and file his exceptions in writing to the said account and contest the same.

Dated Dec. 28, A. D., 1904.

W. A. FOGG, Clerk.
By W. H. NOYES, Deputy Clerk.
G. W. SHUTTER-COTTRELL,
Attorney for Estate.

Certificate of Co-Partnership

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are co-partners transacting a merchant tailoring business at 240 Virginia street, in the city of Reno, county of Washoe, State of Nevada, under the firm name and style of Dany & Fahie.

That the names in full, and places of residences of both the parties of said co-partnership are, Mathew Dany, residence, Reno, Washoe county, Nevada. Patrick Fahie, residence, Reno, Washoe county, Nevada.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this 9th day of December, A. D. 1904.

MAT DANY,
PATRICK FAHIE.

State of Nevada,
County of Washoe, ss.

On this 9th day of December, A. D., One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four before me, G. W. Shutter-Cottrell, a Notary Public in and for the county of Washoe, State of Nevada, personally appeared Mathew Dany and Patrick Fahie, personally known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, who then and there duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily and for the use and purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and official seal at Reno, in said county and State, the day and year in this certificate written.

G. W. SHUTTER-COTTRELL,
Notary Public in and for Washoe county, Nevada.
[SEAL] d14m

Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, conducting the bicycle and automobile repairing and renting business, under the name, firm and style of the "Reno Automobile & Cycle Company," in Reno, Nevada, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. I. M. Conkey, retiring. All accounts due the late firm are payable to A. S. Kenyon, who will pay all outstanding bills.

I. M. CONKKEY,
A. S. KENYON.
Reno, Nev., Dec. 8, 1904. d18w2

ADVERTISEMENTS

Reno Auto & Cycle Co.

Carry the best and most complete stock in the City for locksmithing, gun and trunk repairing, cuttlery grinding, etc. Baby carriages retired. Novelty work of all kinds. We have a rat-class up-t date machine shop and can make or repair anything. Our bicycle repairing is the best in the state. We can make a new bike out of your old one and the cost will surprise you.

Kenyon & Conkey
805 N. Sierra. Phone Brown 411

MOTHERS and DAUGHTERS — Try REXICONA, Modern Remedy for Women

Rexicona has cured some of the worst cases of Ovarian and Uterine disorde Send for Booklet. Local agents wanted Address: REXICONA CO., San Jose, Cal

Your eyes tested and no questions asked. This method more especially adapted to growing children.

A. W. LORD
OPTICIAN
WITH R. HERZ & BRO.
JEWELERS

NEVADA MEAT COMPANY....

Manufacturers of Lawn Fertilizers, Meat Meal For Hogs or Poultry, Ground Bone Meal for Poultry.

Corner Alameda and Fourth Sts.
RENO, NEVADA

Write for Particulars...

Washoe County Title Guaranty Company

OFFICERS
W. A. Massey, Pres. N. Roff, Vice Pres. Chas. L. Knox, Sec'y-Mgr. M. Scheeline, Treas.
DIRECTOR
W. A. Massey, N. W. Roff, M. Scheeline, C. L. Knox, E. C. Shearer, D. E. Boyd, Ernest L. Bingham

Abstracts of title furnished on short notice for any land in Washoe County. You cannot borrow money on your land without an abstract. Many titles are defective. Now is the time to have errors corrected.

Telephone Brown 244....218 Virginia St., Reno

THE RIVERSIDE HOTEL

The only strictly first-class hotel in the State of Nevada. Large sunny elegantly furnished rooms. Electric lights, hot and cold running water and return call bells. Electric elevators. All outside rooms. Dining room of comfort and an unexcelled table. Situated on the banks of the Truckee river away from the noise of the city. Beautiful surroundings.

H. J. GOSSE
SOUTH VIRGINIA STREET — RENO NEVADA

Good, Clean, Fresh Groceries....

Br good results. That is why we try to please you by selling you good, clean, fresh groceries, at the ght prices, and by giving our cu omers prompt and courteous treatment.

W. L. Semenza, 18 and 19 Second St.

OBERON
CHAS. DREYER, PROP.

Cyrus Noble Whiskey

The Finest Orchestra on the Pacific Coast. Programme is changed nightly

RENO, NEVADA

The Reno Mill and Lumber Company

EAST FOURTH ST.
Lumber and Building Materials
All Classes of Fine Mill Work
RENO, NEV

S. J. Hodgkinson
DRUGGIST
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

Complexion and Basbet Powders Toilet Soaps, etc
Choice Perfumes
Virginia Street, Reno

A Meal For Fifteen Cents...

Plenty to eat, well served and properly cooked. That's our specialty now. In fact our place is the workingman's headquarters; we're catering to your trade.

PYRAMID SALOON AND LUNCH COUNTER
O. E. ELBES
Lake and Commercial Row, near Southern Pacific Depot

Telephone Main 451...
Frank Campbell
Cor. Virginia and Fourth Sts. GROCER...

Just received a large consignment of new canned Fruits and Vegetables, Bishop's Preserves, Jams, and Jelleys.

THE NEW OVERLAND HOTEL
CHARLES J. SADLEIR, Proprietor

This hotel is steam heated and electric lighted throughout. The most complete dining room and grill in the city. Meals served American and European. The finest bar in the State in connection

Corner Commercial Row and Center Sts.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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UNITED STATES AS A WORLD POWER

English Newspapers Give Uncle Sam Full Recognition and Express Confidence in American Methods of Finance

LONDON, Dec. 31.—In their reviews of happenings of 1904 the London papers give greater prominence than ever before to the advance of the United States as a world power, to the wonderful industrial and naval progress of the Americans, to the increasing confidence of European investors in the American financial methods and to "preparation obviously being made in the trade centers of the country to take full advantage of the opportunities in the Far East after the war."

Love Lorn Lady

WATSONVILLE, Cal., Dec. 31.—Annie Truckson, aged 26 years, well known in society, committed suicide by drowning in a barrel of rain water at her home. Disappointment in a love affair is ascribed as the cause.

JAPANESE CAPTURE SUGSHU MOUNTAIN

TOKIO, Dec. 31.—Sugshu Mountain, (Canonia Hill) was stormed and captured yesterday, (Saturday), by the Japanese forces now besieging Port Arthur.

TOKIO, Jan. 1.—The war department confirms the capture of Sungshu Mountain, the attack on which began after the capture of Rihlung Mountain. At first the attack failed to succeed on account of the protection which the Russians enjoy and the desperate character of their defense

Yesterday morning the Japanese exploded a series of mines and immediately assaulted the works which they entirely occupied in an hour. The Russians exploded a series of mines as they retired.

A portion of the garrison retreated southward, another portion held the gorge where they were buried by the debris thrown up by the explosion of their own mines.

The Japanese rescued many Russians from the debris

Millinery Sale

We will give one-fourth off from the regular price on every Hat in our store to close out our winter stock.

This Means a Big Saving to You

A line of children's school hats that were $1.50 and $2.00 to close out 75c

M. F. GOODWIN

204 Virginia Street

PRUNE PICKER PELTED

SAN JOSE, Cal., Dec. 31.—Mary Rodoni, a 14-year-old girl, by her guardian began suit today against Chas. Sithnauer, a retired sea captain, for $10,000 for injuries. The girl's attorney says she was employed as a prune picker in the Sithnauer orchard, near this city, that she gave offense by eating a few almonds which she picked from the ground, and that for this she was cruelly beaten with a horse-whip. The community is greatly excited.

"CASSIE" HAS NO CHAMPION IN HUSBAND

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, husband of Cassie L. Chadwick, the notorious Cleveland woman, returned today from a three months' tour abroad and took a train tonight for Cleveland where he is under indictment for alleged complicity in the forgery of the Carnegie note for $5,000,000.

He is returning voluntarily and does not go as the champion of his wife. Dr. Chadwick feels bitterly toward his wife and declares that she fooled him even more completely than the rest of the world, that she squandered $80,000 of his money, also made away with several thousand dollars belonging to Mary Chadwick, a young daughter by his first wife. Chadwick returns practically broke. He traveled cabin on the steamship. His daughter confided to a woman friend that her father had to pawn her jewels abroad.

Ready to Turn Out Laws

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 31.—Many members of the Legislature have already arrived. Gossip is mainly about the contest for Senator and probable officers of the Legislature. One important bit of information is given out as authentic. This was the slating of Senator Edward Wolf of San Francisco, for President pro tem of the Senate.

L. A. Hilborn is still being strongly mentioned for secretary of the Senate and Lew Martin seems certain of his old place as Sergeant-at-arms of the upper house.

Family Reunion

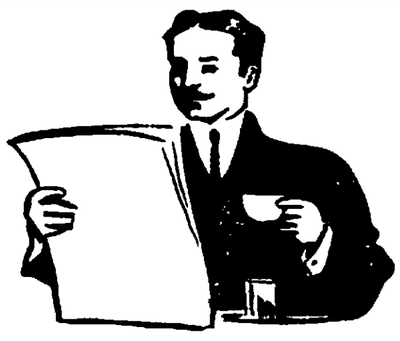
An annual family reunion will be held today at the home of Mrs. Mary Moses. A number of relatives will be present from a distance to attend the pleasant function.

Holiday Suggestions

Superb novelties for men and women. Alligator, Walrus and Seal Hand Bags, Cigar, Card and Letter cases. Music Rolls, Flasks, etc. Photo Albums, all sizes, hand painted. Perfumes, Houbigant, Roger Gallet, Pinaud, Palmer, Wright, Hudmut. We are showing an immense variety in artistic Holiday Packages, Celluloid novelties, Stationery, Pyrography outfits and skins, Brownie Cameras and Kodaks, from $1 to $25. Prayer Books and Bibles in fine seal bindings. A full line of Xmas gifts and late books. Gunther and McDonald's candies.

The Cann Drug Co.

LEADING DRUGGIST



We desire to thank all our friends for their generous patronage during the past twelve months and to wish them one and all a very

Happy and Prosperous New Year

Cleator-Dexter Co.

INDICTMENTS ARE FOUND AGAINST SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVE

Lawmakers of the United States Charged With Bribery and Secretary Hitchcock States That More Are to Follow—Department of Justice Will Prosecute All Guilty Parties

PORTLAND, Ore. Dec. 31.—United States Senator Mitchell, Representative to Congress, Binger Hermann and George Sorensen, formerly deputy sheriff of Multnomah county, were jointly indicted today by the Federal Grand Jury.

The indictment alleges that Mitchell and Hermann in January, 1902, unlawfully and feloniously conspired together with each other to defraud the government out of a portion of the public lands by means of forged false affidavits and fictitious persons, that in furtherance of such conspiracy S A. D. Puter did pay to Mitchell the sum of $2,000 to secure his influence with Hermann, then Commissioner of the General Land office in Washington.

It alleges that acting upon the suggestion of Mitchell, and influenced by him, knowing that the transactions were unlawful, Hermann used his power as a Commissioner of the General Land Office to expedite twelve claims and had them passed to a patent.

The indictment also alleges that last March George Sorensen offered to John Hall, District Attorney for the United States in Oregon, the sum of $5,000, with intent to influence Hall in his official capacity when acting upon the indictments returned against Puter, Horace F. McKinley, et al, to defraud the government out of the land

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—News of the indictment of Senator Mitchell and Representative Hermann has been fully expected for some time by those officials having to do with the case, therefore it came as no surprise.

Secretary Hitchcock frankly stated that he had looked for the indictments at any time.

"These indictments," continued the secretary, "will not be the last. More are to follow, although I believe I can say that the investigations will involve no more officials as high in the public service as are these two members of Congress.

"All cases are to be placed in the hands of the department of justice and the prosecution will be vigorous I can not say just how many indictments will be returned in the various cases, but it is true that this is simply the beginning."

RING OUT THE OLD; RING IN THE NEW

THE year of 1905 was welcomed by the happy and prosperous people of Reno by the shrill blasts of whistles, the blare of horns, the firing of shots and the clang of bells, intermingled with the joyful yell of men and the merry laughter of women. It was a fitting welcome and shows that the indications are that the bright, new, shining year 1905, will be one of themost prosperous Nevada has ever had. The old year of 1904 was a ready friend, but it had grown old and everyone was up to receive the jolly new year with open arms and warm greetings.

The Salvation Army held a watch meeting and just as the clocks began to strike the dawning of the new year the thunderous sounds of the Army's bass drum was heard on the street. To the music of this instrument and a faltering trumpet, the Salvationists marched through the streets singing what might have been: "We Won't go Home 'Till Midnight."

The army started the fun, but the gayer residents of the city kept it going. The streets fairly vibrated with noise and a deaf man would have known that the New Year had arrived. From the quieter part of the city on the banks of the rushing Truckee, the strains of "Old Lang Syne" were heard as the good old song was sung by the Elks. This music sounded a sweet melody and a tender welcome to the year, which all others received with shouts and laughter.

CALIFORNIAN PUTS SHOT TO A NEW DISTANCE

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—At the athletic games in Madison Square Garden tonight under the auspices of the Pastime Athletic Club, Ralph W. Rose, the Californian, who represents Michigan University and the Chicago Athletic association, aroused to enthusiasm over 6,000 spectators by putting a 24-pound shot thirty-eight feet two and three-fourths inches and establishing a new record. The best previous figure for this event was thirty-three feet eleven and three-fourths inches.

IN SAN FRANCISCO NEW YEAR WAS WELCOMED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31.—Thousands of people thronged the streets tonight in the downtown portion, Kearney and Market streets being literally jammed with merry makers bidding the old year out and the new year in.

Everyone was provided with a horn, a bell or some other noise producing instrument and the throwing of confetti was so general that nearly every person was covered with the little colored bits of paper.

FORMER JOURNAL MAN IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Alfred M. Smith, familiarly known as "Long Tom" and a member of the firm of Ferguson & Smith, mining engineers of Central America, is enjoying life at the Corinthian Mines Company at Esparta, a large native town in the southern part of Costa Rica.

He is superintendent and manager of this company which is among the most promising of the many large mines in the far away land of riches. He writes that the climate conditions in that portion of Central America are all that could be desired. The temperature throughout the entire year fluctuates near 80 degrees and sickness is almost unknown, which is almost more than can be said of the States.

He has made many visits of a business nature to San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, and says the city is one to be admired not only from the general beauty of the place, but of the native women as well, who are considered among the most beautiful in the world. The streets are all paved and electric lights, street railways and telephones make one feel as much at home as in the large cities of the United States.

Fruit of all kinds grows wild near Esparta and around the Corinthian mines. Oranges, bananas, pine apples, tobacco plants etc., etc., surround the dwellings at the mine, to such an extent that one can almost reach from the office window and gather two or three different kinds of fruit.

"Long Tom" hopes to have the opportunity to visit the States about next March and shake hands and extend greetings with his many friends. He receives the Reno Journal regularly, and says there was a time at the "Tres Amigas" when he and other Nevada boys who are here, would scramble for it in an effort to first read the home news.

David D. Ferguson is at present in Nicaragua, experting mines. He sailed recently for that country, and will be kept busy for several months.

Gus Sielaff, another graduate of the Nevada boys who are there, would of the Boston mines and has met with remarkable success. He has been in that country almost three years and his faithful efforts have placed him high on the list of mine managers.

Frank Smith, a Reno boy, is operating with the Abenjares Company of the same district, and W. J. Luke, class of '99, is chief chemist and assayer of the Boston Company.

Reno has a right to feel proud of her delegation in Costa Rica. The State and city can well point with pride to her product of engineers, who are in Central America, and the State University can say that each year heralds the outgoing of more graduates, who are just as fit and just as capable as those who have preceded.

GONE TO HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS

While scouting through the jungles yesterday morning in the vicinity of Chinatown, Officers Groton and Regan stumbled upon the inanimate form of an Indian woman. She was later identified as Mahala Sophie, a Piute squaw who has served from time immemorial terms for drunkenness.

SEVERAL STOLE SILVER

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—The police have unearthed a most daring and far-reaching conspiracy by which the government mine here has been robbed of a vast amount of gold and silver. Nine employes and several guards of the mint have been arrested and a large amount of the stolen gold found on each of them. Prominent silversmiths and several counterfeiters are involved in the plot and all have been arrested.

FURNITURE DEALERS WILL OCCUPY NEW HOME TUESDAY

Donnels & Steinmetz, the pioneer furniture dealers of Reno, are moving into their new home after spending eight prosperous years in the new Investment building. Tuesday morning they will open their doors for business and customers and visitors will be permitted to inspect one of the handsomest and most substantial buildings ever erected in this city.

The building put up by this firm stands on the northwest corner of Second and Sierra streets. It is two stories high and its ground dimensions are 50 by 140 feet. The material used was repressed brick and granite and the architectural design is subdued, yet imposing.

The interior arrangements are ideal. Nearly the entire floor is used as a store room, with a gallery half encircling it. Above are several rooms to be later utilized by the firm. The basement is cemented and has a lofty ceiling. It is equipped with a chute and elevator and will be used for storing goods. A neat office and commodious work rooms have been partitioned off on the ground floor.

Messrs. Donnels & Steinmetz have now the largest furniture store in the State and they invite all to inspect their building and stock of goods.

Postal Rates in Effect

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The postoffice department has taken formal steps to carry into effect the postal provisions of the general agreement reached in Panama this month by Secretary Taft and the Panama authorities. Postmaster General Wynne issued an order which went into effect December 12th last, instructing all postal employes that mails addressed to Panama shall be subject to United States domestic postage rates, classifications and conditions.

DEMONSTRATION MARKED BY BLOOD

Sanguinary Encounter Between Revolutionists and Police in Poland and the Caucasus Are Now of Daily Occurrence.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—Great demonstrations, many of them marked by bloodshed, are taking place and their number is increasing. The situation is especially critical in Poland, and the Caucasus where encouraged by the outspokenness of the Russian police socialists, the revolutionists are engaged in sanguinary encounters with police and troops.

The leaders of liberalism are alarmed lest the premature action of the Poles and Aremenians terrify the large section of the society and enable the reactionists to wage a brutal campaign of repression in the name of the plutocracy and holy orthodox church.

Home From Derby

Mrs. Martin Lund, her daughter Bell and her friend Miss Annie Ahern, have returned from Derby, where they were the guests of friends. Before their return home they were given a farewell party by Mrs. McGuire.

UNIVERSITY NEEDS BIG APPROPRIATION

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 31.—The list of appropriations that the University of California expects to receive from the present Legislature has been presented to Governor Pardee by a committee from the Board of Regents. The appropriations for the agricultural building and the University farm, were pointed out as of being of prime importance.

President Wheeler stated that while the plans had been prepared for half a million dollar building the University would be content with half that amount for the erection of a portion of the structure. It was stated that a good farm could be purchased for $100,000.

A special study of the diseases of the grape vines may be made under the auspices of the University. An appropriation of $5,000 a year may be urged instead of $1,500 granted two years ago. The system in the Farmer's Institute has grown to such an extent that $6,000 is needed by the University agriculturists during the next two years to properly carry out the work.

Business on Up Grade

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 31.—The biennial report of the State Harbor Commission for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1904, submitted to the Governor today shows an unprecented increase in tonnage of foreign shipping.

Our Store Will Remain Closed All Day Monday

We wish you all a happy and prosperous 1905....

Read our ad. in next weeks' issue....

H. FRALEY

The Only Exclusive Cloak and Suit House in Reno

204 Virginia Street. Telephone, Red 293

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

If Reno Would Have the Western Pacific, Now is the Time

IN THE great railroad revival going on now in Nevada, Reno has an opportunity to either make or mar its future. The announcement made from headquarters of the Western Pacific Company two weeks ago settles beyond doubt the route of the proposed road that will parallel the Southern Pacific Company from San Francisco across the Sierra Nevada mountains. The selection of the Beckwith Pass as the most feasible line places it within the power of the people of this city to secure the avantages and benefits that are derived from a competitive overland railroad. It is an opportunity that will surely be lost if proper action is not taken without delay. That the railroad is assured, seems now a certainty.

When the rails of the new line reach the Nevada side of the Beckwith Pass will they point Renoward or across the great barren plains to the great east.?

Reno holds the power that can solve this momentous question, a question that means so much for its future.

The danger of delay, the city already knows, while not exactly to its loss, yet to such an extent that had the citizens of Reno, whose interests are affected went to work with the proper spirit Reno, to-day, would be the central point of railroad activity in the Great West. Hundreds of men would be living and spending their money in Reno that for the most part are spending it in a town, located on the outskirts of this city, located on land that two years ago was nothing but an alfalfa field. Had Renoites worked with the proper spirit at the right time. The immense railroad terminal, with its shops, offices and other improvements would be a part of Reno. Hundreds of men would be making this city their home. Thousands of dollars would be distributed through the different channels of trade each month and the future of the Riverside City would, for all time to come, have been doubly assured. Lack of enterprise caused the present conditions. Some say it was selfishness and greed—the aim to get everything possible for nothing.

"What's the use of giving them any inducements to come here when they will be compelled to?" is the manner in which the scoffers replied to the intimation that perhaps the Southern Pacific would not build its shops in Reno.

The scoffers won the day and within less than twelve months afterward a force of Greeks and Japanese laborers began the work of excavating a roundhouse site in the center of a farm three miles east of the Metropolis of the Sagebrush State. It was just a business matter with the Southern Pacific Company. It was found that while suitable land for a railroad site could be obtained in Reno the price asked for it was exorbitant; taxes coupled with the further task of continually doing politics would be factors always to be contended with, and besides the people showed no desire to have the big plant established here.

"Down on the alfalfa farms" it was different. The ranchers placed their property at a reasonable figure. The site was large enough and though a trifle low and swampy in places the company figured that the heavy expense of placing the ground in condition would more than be repaid as a result of doing away with the many petty things that would be continually thrown in its way in Reno.

As a business matter the railroad had nothing else to do than begin the work that has started a new city almost within the shadow of Reno's City Hall.

This condition could have been avoided, and the men who were instrumental in making the great mistake admit to-day that it could have been. Had a mass meeting, or a series of mass meetings been called, had the important matter been thoroughly discussed by all classes of citizens the result would have been different. The people of Reno could have afforded to donate outright as large a site as the Southern Pacific people desired. They could have granted them concessions in the way of taxes in the city, they could have assured them at least of co-operation. In fact they could have displayed a feeling of friendship, made the company feel as if it would have been welcomed into Reno. However, they could not see it that way and the die was cast.

Another die of equal importance to the future of the city is now about to be cast. It is the route of the Western Pacific railroad through Nevada.

Will the people of Reno stand idly by and allow this opportunity to pass with results ten times more damaging that the building of the Sparks shops? Let all true citizens of the city who have the future of this section of the state at heart stand firm and utter a strong, emphatic "no."

If any action is to be taken no time should be lost. Let those who have property interests in the city, who are engaged in business, in fact every man, woman and child with the love of Reno in their hearts and with the success of its future their ambition, get together. Organize and get ready to welcome the new road to the state when its rails cross the boundary lines. Above everything, get in and work. Co-operate with the people who are about to spend millions within the state. Certainly it is to their interests to have their road strike Reno, but experience has been a costly teacher. It will not do to let a prize like this slip by because of lack of interest.

Reno can win if the right action is taken. If it does and the big railroad enters this city it will be the beginning of a new era. Its entry to the city beyond doubt will mean the granting of terminal rates by the Southern Pacific company. This long-sought-for privilege would result in making a city of fifty thousand people within five years. Factories would be established here. Wholesale houses would establish their headquarters here; in fact Reno would be the center from which the business of the entire state would be carried on.

The Western Pacific is the key to the entire situation. Let its rails enter the city and Reno's future will be established.

Despite the talk to the effect that the Southern Pacific has absorbed the N.-C.-O. the new road could still turn in this direction, and the route would be practically straight. Besides, by coming to Reno and heading east, a much richer country would be opened up.

There is no doubt but what the Beckwith Pass route has been definitely decided upon. H. H. Yard, one of the principal officers of the Western Pacific in speaking of the grades through the mountains made some interestin gannouncements. The Butte and Plumas Railway surveys follow the Beckwith Pass route. Mr. Yary said:

"The Butte and Plumas Railway surveys which have been made during the past two years demonstrated beyond a doubt that a railroad could be built from the Sacramento Valley to the plains of Nevada through the Sierras, with no portion having a grade of more than one foot in a hundred—in other words, on a 'maximum of 1 per cent.' Close surveys were completed during 1904 on the route up the North Fork of the Feather River on profiles, changing from 4 to 1.35 per cent on sections of from 10 to 20 miles in length. From these surveys was developed the possibility of making a through line, with one section of probably 80 miles of 1 per cent grade, and a 40-mile section of less than one-half of one per cent grade. This grade will require motive power of only about one-third that now required on other railroads crossing the Sierras. Another feature of great value on this route is the crossing of the range at the low elevation of 5000 feet and the consequent avoidance of the deep snows which fall on the mountains above the 5000-foot line. This will eliminate the snowsheds entirely on the Western Pacific route. Another material factor is that the curves are so 'flat' that the fastest time can be made by passenger trains without discomfort or danger. These three elements—1 per cent grade, low summit and easy curvature—were considered absolute impossibilities for a crossing of the Sierras until these investigations and surveys of the Butte and Plumas Railway were completed."

Possibilities for Nevada in 1905 By Hon. N. W. Roff

STANDING on the eminence of speculative probabilities and viewing the panorama presented of Nevada's future possibilities, one is amazed at the scope of the State's resources and wondrous opportunities offered in almost every field of industry. The effect of the glorious climate on all "that lives and moves and has it being," its rock ribbed and rugged mountains containing without doubt, unknown and undiscovered wealth, which would cause the gold lined caves of Aladdin or the diamond besprinkled caverns of the isle of Monte Christo, to pale into insignificance, in point of comparison.

Gaze where one will over this vast area and upon every hand opportunities are presented for the agriculturist, the miner, the mechanic, the capitalist and the man without means, but with energy and determination enough to grasp and improve the chance to earn a livelihood and perhaps a competency.

Look upon the fertile valleys, which comparatively a few years ago were simply arid plains, uninviting, in fact forbidding and dreary wastes where superheated air from the midday sun coming into contact with colder currents would cause the white dust to whirl in spiral like columns across this expanse but water, the very element of life has changed these hitherto parched palins to beautiful meadows, farms and sites for busy and thriving communities. The steam whistle of the hoisting works and mill echoes through the canyons and over the hills and the warring of the iron horse tearing through glen and dale pulling its load of human freight, or the demands of commerce, from sea to sea. Why, the most fanciful flights of imagination, or the most sanguine hopes of the pronounced optimist, would seem to be but hints of the possibilities of Nevada's future. But the purpose of this article was simply to give an outline of the probabilities of 1905.

Who can tell? Who can even anticipate or speculate upon the progress and development that may occur in the next twelve months.

To speak of the future, one must to some extent base one's ludgment upon the past. Then pause and contemplate the miraculous growth of the city of Tonopah, the site of which three years ago, was the barren and bleak side of a mountain, but the determination and energy of some of Nevada's sturdy sons uncovered the hidden wealth buried there by nature and ere long the finds at Tonopah were attracting the attention of the nation. A city sprang into existence like magic and the sound of the hammer and saw, the ring of the anvil, the scream of the whistle were heard where a short time before the stillness that reigned was only broken by the lizards and rattle snakes which crawled beneath the heated rocks to escape the fervor of a desert sun. To-day thousands of people reside there. Massive buildings stand out as an example and a result of the energy of the pioneers of Tonopah. Electric lights flash out their signals far into the desert waste like beacons at sea, giving stimulus and encouragment to the sturdy prospector to seek the precious metal in places, as yet unknown.

Again, a few fleeting months pass by and the camp, now the city of Goldfield occupies a place where less than a year ago the shifting sands of the desert, swished and swirled from dune to dune in that prevailing monotony of a dead waste. Gold, that substance which tempts men to undergo any suffering or trial, was discovered and now not only the nation, but the civilized world is attracted by the possibilities there as well as at the new camps adjacent to this mining center, such as Diamondfield and Bullfrog.

In view of the discoveries and the almost immediate development, can any one's imagination reach what may happen within the year further to the south and east, where perhaps the foot of man has scarcely ever trod. A year ago the transcontinental line of railroad through Lincoln county to Los Angeles, California, was just beginning to take material form although preliminary work had been done previous to that time by both the Oregon Short Line and Clark interests. The apparent difficulties have been overcome and in the early part of the coming year, through trains will be running to and from Los Angeles and a new territory will have been opened up for settlement, which hitherto was too remote from the centers of population to be considered for a moment. Branch lines and feeders to this main line will, probably, before the year closes penetrate into remote districts of that part of the state which have heretofore been considered to be too far from civilization to be of any interest to the world. New towns will spring into existence, new agricultural districts will be developed and the state's resources augmented by many millions. The same can be said of Elko, White Pine, Humboldt and other counties in the eastern part of the state, for there are undeveloped resources in every county, waiting only for facilities and markets to make them profitable to those who have waited patiently, believing that the time would come when such properties would be of value and in demand. In regard to western Nevada and particularly Washoe county, the outlook for 1905 could not be brighter. The growth of the agriculturel and stock interests in Douglas county. The assured completion of the government canal in Churchill and the general conditions of Storey, Lyon and Ormsby counties, which must necessarily improve by virtue of the prosperity of counties surrounding them, gives encouragment to believe that the apparent depression in these localities which has to some extent prevailed for a year or two, is at an end and the prospects of these counties are indeed flattering for 1905.

Washoe county has reached that situation as a center and Reno as the western gateway to Nevada, which gives the most flattering assurances of the future growth and stability of all of the county's and city's interests. Manufactories and industries are on the tapis which will doubtless materialize during the year 1905, which will add to the wealth and permanency of this community. Many will say, "Oh we have heard of these matters before." True, but there are always those who doubt the future, until the scheme or proposition is a reality. A year ago the street railroad was only in the dim prospective, and many of our well disposed people, said it would not be built nor would such a venture pay interest on the investment. To-day it is a reality and the cars plying between this city and Sparks are loaded to the guards on every trip. The year of 1905 will see this service extended to every principal part of the city and people will stop and wonder how it were possible to get along without the service in the years past.

Without doubt the Western Pacific Railway will be more than a possibility for 1905, and it might be said with some degree of confidence, that it will also be a reality, or at least will have progressed so far before the close of the year 1905, that its completion will be assured and Reno will be on the main line or so near to it, that the city will be recognized as one of its principal distributing points.

The Southern Pacific contemplates improvements, which will doubtless begin to materialize very shortly after the New Year and before many months will assume proportions which will surprise and startle the people of Reno and our sister town, Sparks. Reno will grow easterly until its limits will touch the western limits of Sparks and the planing mill, the Flanigan Warehouse and Brewing company's plants will be in the center of the city instead of on the outskirts. The depot will in all probability be changed or removed and the space now occupied by the freight house will be utilized for tracks and conveniences in the handling of the company's immense business, increased by virtue of the traffic to southern Nevada.

Last but not least of the startling changes in our situation which will probably occur during the year of 1905, will be a direct rail connection to Los Angeles and southern California made absolutely necessary by the increased traffic and the competition of the San Pedro and Western Pacific with the Southern Pacific line. While this may not occur in 1905, it is sure to follow at an early date and Huntington's assurance given in a speech at Carson a few years ago in this connection will be a reality.

Many minor details of improvement and progress might be added to this article, but were the writer to tell all that must sooner or later materialize, The Journal's readers would be made dizzy with the possible future of the state.

THE preparation of this New Year number of the NEVADA STATE JOURNAL has been a pleasant task, and it is hoped that it will afford the reader as much pleasure in the perusal as it has the management in its compilation.

Our thanks are especially due and gratefully extended to all those who, by their prompt and cheerful responses to requests for special articles, have made it possible for the JOURNAL to present what is perhaps the most complete and comprehensive State Edition ever gotten out in Nevada.

Many of the articles exhibit evidences of research which will make them valuable for future reference as they contain statistics that are perhaps published for the first time.

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THE REAL ESTATE VALUES IN RENO

Some Reasons and Comments. By F. J. Peck & Co.

IT is a daily occurrence to hear strangers remark upon the splendid natural location of Reno for an important inland city and to hear them marvel that greater advancement has not been made in growth of the city. Firstly, Reno is the principal city of the state of Nevada and occupies a position of advantage as a central distributing point for, not only Nevada but for the eastern portions of California, both north and south. Her railroads tap the rich Plumas, Lassen and Modoc counties in California on the north, and Mono and Inyo counties on the south. The Virginia & Truckee railroad connecting with the Carson & Colorado brings tribute from the old Comstock as well as the new Tonopah and Goldfield districts. These connections are becoming daily more important as new discoveries are being made and new mines being opened up in these marvelous rich mineral fields.

Nevada has entered upon a new era in her history and her great resources as a mineral region are being written about in many of the best magazines and metropolitan journals as a result of the late discoveries and mineral developments.

There are many that know little of the millions produced from the Comstock and to these Nevada has figured as a small and unimportant spot on the map.

The fact is that the production from stock raising and general farming, is of greater importance to the permanent growth and welfare of the state than the mining, for the soil will continue to furnish wealth to the inhabitants when the mines have been exhausted.

Just now several hundred thousand acres of land heretofore of value only as stock range are being reclaimed by the new irrigation project under the benificent supervision of Uncle Sam, adding vastly to the state's agricultural resources. Many more hundreds of thousands of acres will bring about the building of new cities and the growth of the older ones.

Reno being situated on the main line of transcontinental travel and having several feeding lines must feel the impulse of a new commercial era. It is written that she will have another transcontinental railroad and that one of her feeding lines will connect with the Salt Lake and Los Angeles line soon to be opened, another connecting link between the centers of business life east and west.

How many cities can boast of being on the banks of a river having for its source a lake storing sufficient billions of cubic feet of water to supply the thirsty soil of a whole state? and this lake nestled in the bosom of mountain peaks six thousand five hunderd feet above the sea level, with a fall of twenty-five hundred feet to her gates. Is there value in this fact?

Can power for hundreds of factories be conveyed here? It would seem that with a fast growing population immediately around us and a few miles separating us from a state which is becoming the mecca of the retired capitalist of the east that the enormous value in this little river would come to be appreciated by some of the captains of industry straying this way.

Some of the "old-timers" pause long enough occasionally to marvel at the extraordinary advancement in local realty values within the past few years. Town lots that changed hands a few years ago for a few hundred dollars now command as much per front foot.

This is one of the signs. A business man riding out eastward a few days ago said: "I can hardly realize that such changes could have taken place while I have been here all the time looking on. I could have bought this ground a few years ago for a few dollars an acre, now it is worth several hunded dollars per lot. I think I will buy some of these lots."

There is no reason why Reno should not be a city of twenty-five or thirty thousand inhabitants and the condition will exist before many people have come to realise that we are growing.

Confidence and optimism has much to do with the growth of a city and prosperity of a community may be largely the result of confidence. Confidence should, of course, have some material backing, but with the backing, the limitless resources, a community may suffer dry rot through pessimism.

We have heard for a year that "prices are too high. I shall wait—they will be lower." They are not lower, but higher, and are going still higher. Reno has just entered upon her career and we predict that realty values will be 25 per cent higher generally within six months than they are at present.

Farms are not for sale, the farmers are making money and so are the stock men. There are five millions of money on deposit in the Reno banks. Not bad for a town of twelve thousand.

The past week has given very certain signs of the activity in real estate to come. Transactions in Reno real estate involving some twenty thousand dollars have been closed and are in process of being closed. This in suburban lots and small acreage.

OUR NORTHERN TRIBUTARIES

By J. M. CRAWLEY, Traffic Manager N-C-O. Ry.

As this edition is specially devoted to the interests of Nevada, it must not be overlooked that the border counties of California and Lake County, Oregon, possessing not only great agricultural resources, but rich in minerals, are commercially and socially linked with Reno.

The N.-C.-O. Railroad, with its 144 miles of road to Madeline, and its branch line of 37 miles from Plumas to Mohawk, penetrates Sierra, Plumas, Lassen and Modoc Counties, California; and Madeline, its northern terminus, is the gateway for the traffic to and from Lake County, Oregon. And all of this traffic is handled at Reno, thus contributing to its wealth and importance as a great railroad center and distributing point. Space in this edition will not permit of even a fragmentary reference to the great resources of the counties named, and the opportunities they offer to the investor and home-seeker. The dense forests of sugar and white pine in Plumas, as yet barely touched, will find its markets in the near future at or through Reno, as will the products of the thickly timbered country on the eastern slope of the Sierras, stretching from Doyle to Lakeview, Oregon. No more fertile country can be found than along the eastern foothills of the eastern slope, and whese this country is cultivated, apples of the finest quality, apricots, plums and berries of all kinds are raised without irrigation. The yield of alfalfa to the acre is very large, and two and even sometimes three crops are cut during the season in the Honey Lake Valley, and in the valleys of Modoc County. Lake County, Oregon, and Modoc County, California, stand out prominently, not only as great agricultural counties, but especially so as good stock-raising counties, as the live stock and wool shipments over the N.-C.-O. Ry. every season will give good evidence of. Those who are fortunate enough to own property there are so prosperous that they are rated A1 in the credit column of the commercial world, notwithstanding the fact that their markets are now far distant, and somewhat limited. If such conditions prevail now, it is safe to say they will be vastly improved when the Western Pacific is completed and they are brought in closer proximity to existing markets, and new markets are created. No doubt exists now in regard to the Western Pacific and the route it will take. All indications point to the Beckwith Pass, and thence along the Sierra Valley, following the meanderings of the Feather River to Oroville and Marysville. At what point the Western Pacific will cross thhe N.-C.-O. Ry. it will be at this time hazardous to make a guess, other than to say it will be at some point north of Plumas Junction. This crossing or connection, when made, together with the extension of the N. C. O. R. R. from Madeline to Lakeview, which is likely to be done, means for the California counties nestling in the foothills of the Sierras, and also Washoe County, Nevada, independent and uninterrupted prosperity.

DIGNITY IS CAST TO THE WINDS BY BROKERS

Annual High Jinks in New York Stock Exchange held Today in Accordance with Ancient Custom and in College Freshman Style

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The festivities which usually take place on the New York Stock Exchange on Christmas Eve took place today. Last Saturday was a holiday on change, but today was not so the merrymaking was deferred until the eve of the New Year. Thanks to the Lawson crusade things have not been altogether rosy with the brokers of late, but this did not prevent them from indulging in the usual high jinks with their customary ardor. All dignity was thrown aside and for an hour or more the floor was the scene of merry pranks that would have done credit to a mob of freshmen students. Bags of flour, rolls of tape and showers of confetti figured in the scrimmage and when the fun was over each and every one of the several hundred participants was a fit subject for the tailor and haberdasher.

It Pays

To walk a block to May & McCarthy's, where you can buy your Xmas. goods at less than half the prevailing prices. d13tf

Hot milk Tom and Jerry at the Crystal. tf.

LARGEST MISSION SCHOOL IN MEXICO

Christian Woman's Board of the United States will Dedicate an Educational and Religious Institution Today in the City of Monterey.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Dec. 31—The largest mission school in Mexico will be dedicated here tomorrow by President W. E. Garrison, of Butler College Indianapolis. The Christian Woman's Board of Missions, whose national headquarters are at Indianapolis, has erected the new school building at an expense of more than $40,000.

The building is of yellow pressed brick. It contains fourteen large school rooms, a commodious chapel, which is used by both Mexican and American congregations, two offices, a printing office and a large reading room. In the mission printing office is printed all the Spanish literature used by the Christian church in Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Of the 600 pupils of the school nearly 500 are Mexican. The remaining 100 are Americans, the children of railroad and smelter employees, of Monterey and vicinity. There are four American and eleven Mexican teachers.

J. M. Bello & Co. make the best tamales in town. 111 Virginia Street. Phone Red 264.

WATER POWER NOW WASTED

By WILLIAM McCLURE GOTWALDT

The Nevada stock grower who sends his hogs in carload lots to Kansas City and later purchases his winter supply of hams, bacon and lard from a Missouri river packing house is not less provident than our people in other walks of life, for are not our shoes made at Lynn, Massachusetts, from hides that probably once protected Nevada cattle from flies and inclemency of the weather? Do we not allow our hematite deposits to lie idle and fret and fume while we await the arrival of a stove or consignment of steel rails from the remote east? Is it not a fact that we are importing "coals into Newcastle?"

The lordly Truckee as it sweeps down the canyons from lake to lake possesses a potentiality of a good quarter of a million of horse power that could be cheaply harnessed and utilized. Countless flocks are annually sheared and the fleeces sent to New England, the sheepman, by reason of the necessity of accepting a reduced price for his clip, practically paying the freight charges on even the grease the wool contains. The buyers, jobbers, transportation companies, warehousemen, scourers, manufacturers, wholesale dealers and finally local retailmen reap a succession of profits from the Nevada sheepowner until he finally buys back his own wool in the form of blankets for his herders.

These are but a small fraction of the industries that might be made to thrive here so that the wealth of our mines would not be almost entirely expended for life's necessaries and luxuries, the good coin never returning to this state.

And what a magnificent territory for the distibution of products of these suggested manufactories! All Nevada is tributary to this city. One hundred thousand square miles, populated sparcely, it is true, but daily growing in wealth and number of inhabitants, would look to Reno's mills and factories for its supplies. In addition to this territory Reno would claim tribute from Eastern Oregon and practically the entire Sierra region of California, the tributary country covering an area in excess of 175,000 square miles and populated by one hundred thousand people.

These markets would easily be reached as railway lines run from here to the four points of the compass and it is the policy of the companies to encourage home industry which not only adds to their immediate income but builds up a territory from which they expect to draw patronage in the future.

Great progress has been made along industrial lines n this city since the good year 1900, when Reno's star of promise dawned and has grown steadily brighter. Since that time there have been erected mills and other industrial houses in which many breadwinners are employed. None of these industries have flagged for want of either raw material or a market for the finished product, but scarce a beginning has been made if the manifest destiny of this city is to be fulfilled. So long as a single horsepower of which the Truckee is capable remains undeveloped, so long as a single article that might be manufactured at home is purchased abroad, that long will the glorious possibilities of this city be only in a measure realized.

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We have the goods on hand and more on the road. We can furnish you paper at

Prices that will Surprise You

Cost of these goods are higher this year (1905), but by buyng largely we are enabled to give you good papers from 15c and 20c up.

We have the goods and we want your trade

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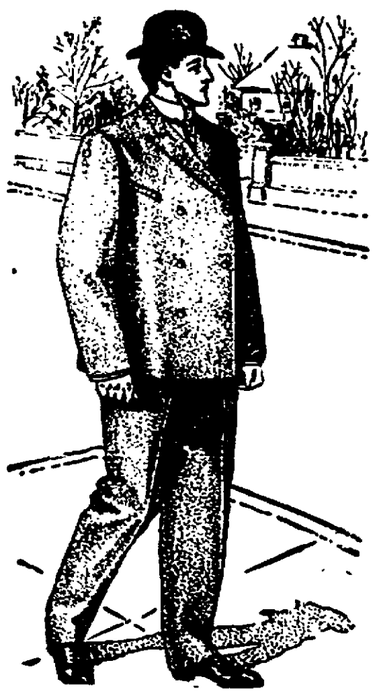

Some men think they cannot be fitted in ready made clothing. On the contrary, it is easier to find a perfect fit in our stock than to get it specially made, for your tailor seldom hits the mark on the first trial.

The **Square Sets**

The Suits and Overcoats that Look Well and Fit Well, we have the exclusive agency.

As a suggestion for holiday shopping we present to the young men of Reno a magnificent line of suitings, of which the cut is an illustration. No store in Reno can touch us on our suits and overcoats, and you'll say the same thing if you see them.

If you don't want one of our Suits or Overcoats, come in and look at our Line of Ties, Hats, Shirts, etc. They'll please you.

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AT THEIR CLUB HOUSE

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There will be good music and everyone who attends is assured a good time.

Tickes Now On Sale

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One crab apple cider at Frank Campbell's.

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The Tamale Girl

"LOLITA"

By John Harold Hamlin

"TAMALES, hot tamales!" Clear and shrill the cry rang out on the thin air, and sent echoes vibrating from cliff to cliff throughout Coyote Canyon. Dorican, sitting in his cabin doorway, glanced up and saw a big eared, placid countenanced burro carefully picking his way down the winding trail. Close behind the burro tripped a dark eyed Spanish girl. The Senorita's carmine lips parted and again the high soprano enunciated the words —"Tamales, hot tamales!" which refrain reverberated mid the canyon walls in slowly dying cadence.

Dorican watched the approach of girl and burro; the trail lay within a yard of his door step, and the donkey halted just opposite in obedience to a word from his mistress.

"Will the kind senor buy a tamale this evening?"

"Why, yes; I guess I will."

The girl quickly abstracted a steaming bundle of corn husks from one of the panniers upon the burro's back, handed it to Dorican and thanked him when he paid her; then, smiling shyly, she urged on the meek tamale-laden burro.

The man remained seated, observing every movement of the retreating girl.

"I've seen her before—but when, where?" he mused.

A sharp turn in the winding trail hid the tiny cavalcade from view, but with wonderful sweetness the words "Tamales, hot tamales!" floated back on the quivering, blue ether.

"That voice—I've heard it before!" murmured Dorican as he gazed moodily across the canyon and the rough outlines of the stamp mill began to take on blurred proportions in the deepening twilight.

Coyote camp, was typically a Nevada mining settlement; on the mill side of the canyon, there were half a dozen rough shanties, including boarding and lodging houses the buildings seemed to fairly clinging to the grim natural ramparts. On the mine side, a few cabins found anchorage here and there about the hoisting works. A great steel cable swung from mine to mill; a capacious car running on grooved pulleys traversed this cable for the purpose of conveying loads of quartz from the mine to the crushing stamps.

Full fifteen hundred feet long was this steel rope and the foamy creek threaded the canyon's bed a sheer five hundred feet below its little strands. Dorican's cabin was tucked beneath a mighty crag within a few yards of the mine and right against the platform upon which the trolley car received the loads of rich gold quartz.

Slowly the twilight waned; at intervals the tamale vender's cry reached Dorican's ear as he sat in meditative silence in his doorway. The clear musical rythm of the voice, the glory of those velvety black eyes set a winging reminiscences of a past that he had thought dead beyond recall. Even the odors steaming up from the tamale on his doorstep emphasized the vividness of these suddenly loosened reveries.

An old time longing for music settle upon Dorican; on the impulse of the moment he entered his cabin, rummaged through his trunk and finally pulled forth a flute. Years and years had rolled by since this strangely morose man last performed upon the instrument; yet his eyes shone as he handled the slender tube—a vision of a scarlet clad senorita airly poised on a highly strung wire danced before his eyes; the wildly enthusiastic crowd thrilling her; the girl's flushed cheek, ruby lips and tumbled hair: all appeared pulsing with the vigor and verve of those rollicking days when California's gold and Nevada's silver roused up the young west to the tune of limitless millions.

The daintily gliding wire walker beckons to him—she speaks:

"Play Gabriel, play louder, faster!"

Gabriel Dorican obeys the vision's command he raises the flute to his lips and the bare walls of the cabin trill with sweet and passionate pipings of an Hungarian dance, without a moments pause a tilting Spanish fandango follows; shrill sound the notes, they fill the cabin, steal out on the cool evening air and tremble and linger between the jagged cliffs of Coyote Canyon. On, and on, he plays and still the brunette in scarlet balances to and fro on the thread like wire high above the heads of her admiring audience.

"Esther! Estehr!" The flute falls to the floor, Dorican's hands are stretched upward and then from the canyon's yon side comes a faint elfin voice calling. "Tamales, hot tamales!"

Dorican picked up the flute and threw it back into the open trunk: "Esther, can't I forget you, after all these years? Strange, strange! its the tamale girl's eyes and voice that brings it all back to me."

A fragment of song sung by a chorus of miners drifts over from the lodging house, far out on an overhanging cliff a coyote lifts his head and emits a weird jangling howl. Human song and brute howl blend in fantastic echos amid the beetling confines of the wild canyon.

Dorican resumes his seat in the doorway and watches for the return of the senorita. He detects the dull clink of the burro's iron shod hoofs, a flurry of Spanish interjections—then burro and girl round the last twist in the trail and advance toward his cabin.

"Have you another tamale senorita?"

"No, senor; I have sold them all. But you haven't touched your first yet?"

"That's so; you're not afraid to climb the trail?"

"No, senor."

"And do you live far from here?"

"Oh, no senor; just on the mesa in the cabin beneath the juniper."

And the maid smiled her shy sweet smile and passed on up the trail.

The next day Dorican learned that the tamale vender's name was Lolita Yescas; that she and her mother had but recently arrived at Coyote Camp—from whence no one knew. Yet the tamales were delicious, the senorita adorable, and the big hearted miners worried never a bit about the past of Senora Yescas and the velvet eyed daughter.

Lolita made her regular afternoon trips to the mining camp and Dorican after his hard day's work sat in his doorway eagerly listening for her voice or gazing intently at the Spanish lass.

Just so sure as he saw her or heard that musical cry then did he take up his flute and play passionate dance music to a visionary performer; a girl with whom his past was so closely linked; a dainty brunette who had astounded thousands of people by her daring aeriel feats; the seorita Ester who had loved him madly, whom he worshipped—but only after she reproached him and disappeared. Eighteen years ago Esther left him and for fifteen years Dorican had searched for his love, then given her up as lost.

Finally he had drifted to Coyote Canyon where, in hard work, the past went a glimmering, but only to come back with added poignancy upon the appearance of Lolita, the tamale girl.

The noisy stamps in the mill were silent, miners lolled about the cabins and lodging houses, and a high, wonderfully clear sky arched over the rent and seared bosom of Coyote Canyon Mining District. The Sabbath was a day of most welcome rest to those delvers of gold and for one day in the week this hive of miners was filled with listless drones.

Dorican, in his doorway, caught the sound of a bell-like voice. It seemed wafted down from the very heavens; but in reality it, was Lolita peering over a pinnacled crag and singing to the echoes of her own voice. Her dress was a flame of scarlet, and the slender form swung gracefully against the ethereal blue of the sky. For a few moments Dorican watched in fascination the willowy figure; familiar tones in the voice struck that responsive chord in his soul, and half unconsciously he reached for his flute.

The slip of a girl in scarlet appeared as the living image of Senorita Esther, the personification of that balancing vision of the tight rope. Sweetly the notes issued from the flute, the liquid measure of a Spanish waltz throbbed the air; low and soft it began, then soared a key higher and a shade more thrilling.

The echoes of the girl's song died away—the girl, herself, turns her head as the waltz strains float upward. A tiny moccasined foot beats time to the measure, a slim brown hand brushes back the cloud of dark hair, then strangely, magically, does the music affect her. She sways forward and lightly flits down the bristling face of the crag—drawn by the flutings of Gabriel Dorican.

Her feet touch the gray rocks with fairy-like tread, she descends to the trail and in dreamy undulations glides towards Dorican's cabin. Without a pause the girl in scarlet dances by him who plays; plays as if inspired with the very soul of music. The waltz changes—a passionate bolero bursts from the flute. Lolita, arms gracefully outstretched, passes rapidly across the trolly car platform; she glides a dainty foot on the wire cable and hesitates; but a thrilling bar of pipings impels the other foot forward and the dreamy eyed Senorita balances like a scarlet bird on the cable.

In perfect time to the pulsating music the girl airly treads further and further out on that wire which is strung five hundred feet above the bed of Coyote Creek. Never a false note comes from the flute, never a halting, erring step does Lolita execute upon that high, dizzy cable. Like the charm of enchanted music sounds Dorican's playing, like the poising of a winged sylph are the movements of Lolita upon the wire.

Five hundred feet below her a startled group of miners stand, eyes uplifted and hearts scarce beating. Within the last few days they had heard Dorican's music, yet never such entrancing tones as filled the air at this moment when the slender scarlet-clad tamale girl floated out on the cable that showed like a blackened strand of a spider's web against the azure sky.

The great, strong men grasp their comrades for support, a strained whisper breaks from a swelling throat:

"My God, are they mad up there?"

Lulling strains fall weirdly on their ears, and a faint zephyr flutters the garments of Lolita as she balances hundreds of feet above the frothy, brawling creek.

Then, a shriek, like the wail of a tortured soul resounds through the whole length of Coyote Canyon.

The flute falls from Dorican's lips and clatters upon the stony trail; the man's dilated eyes turn from Lolita to a black robed woman who rushes towards him; her face is ashen white, her black hair flies in rumpled disorder about her face.

"Esther!"

"Gabriel, oh God in heaven, what have you done? Look! Lolita, my darling, and your child, Gabriel!"

"Your darling, my child, Esther?"

But Lolita? The hypnotizing flute is silent, the girl wavers, trembles in awful dismay as Dorican and his magic strains release her from their spell. She sinks upon her knee there on that mere thread of a wire, and a tremulous cry passes the Senorita's lips. The miners hear and clench their hands in utter helplessness; Dorican hears and turns his blanched face to Esther; but Esther, the mother, in one second removes her high-heeled slippers, she snatches up Dorican's flute, thrusts it into his hands, and commands:

"Play, Gabriel, play for the life of Lolita, your child, and for the life of Esther, her mother!"

The first note quavers faintly, then full and true come the tones; they ring in wondrous harmony, and the drear canyon tinkles as though the enchanted pipes of Pan were blowing for Queen Titania and her fairy court.

Esther, with the ease acquired by a life time of training, glides upon the cable, and the tense lines of her face relax as the old time charm of Gabriel's flute casts its supernatural effect over her. And Lolita's eyes soften, the veil of dreaminess shrouds her countenance and she rises to her feet when she again hears the music. Then the figure in scarlet poises in airy grace once more, and the figure in black flits nearer, nearer to the bright plumaged sylph.

Down in the bottom of the gore the miners breathe in breathless gasps as those wraith-like forms in brilliant scarlet and sombre black dance on a thread betwixt heaven's blue and a pit of jagged stones. To them the flutings are the enticings of a demon intent upon the destruction of innocent women, yet they move not, for their muscles are bound, and their brains dazed by the strange scene.

But look, the soul in black extends a hand to Lolita, who barely touches it with slender fingers; a burst of joy from the flute and the figures balance like daintiest reeds. A gypsy march awakens the echoes—back glides Senorita Esther and in rythmic time Lolita advances a step. Backward dances the skilled wire performer, and with equal dexterity glides she who had inherited, through miraculous pre-natal influence, the tricks and poise of an accomplished rope walker, that required but the mesmeric awakening brought about by Gabriel Dorican's music.

The distance lessens between the women and the car landing, and the babble of the tumbling creek grows indistinct as they move with springy steps away from the middle strands towards the impassioned flutist. But leisurely, painfully slow, seems their retreat to the appalled group below. Can those frail women reach the platform in safety? What if the music should stop? Would not those fragile bodies be hurled to destruction on the rocks in the canyon's bed? And that blithe, rollicking flute! He who plays can have no heart, no feeling, to breathe into lifeless metal the very essence of mirth when two souls are on the verge of eternity.

Poetic motioned Esther beckons and leads by lightest touch the crimson-clad Lolita—not a beat of the music but what those elastic feet respond to, and always drawing nearer that haven of safety, the end of the cable.

Sighs of half-relieved tension escape the contracted throats of the miners, but they terminate in hoarse groans, for the creek alone is heard—the flute is silent.

Dorican awakens as from a nightmare, he holds the flute in his hand, his eyes are glased and he mutters: "My mind wanders, there is no Esther, no child Lolita. My God, am I crazed?"

Everything is unreal, clouded, to the flutist; but the film fades from his eyes and a vivid picture is flashed upon his brain: that of a girl clad in scarlet falling, falling from the cable, hurtling through awful space and dashed upon a mass of flinty boulders.

A heart-broken wail, a frenzied shriek raise his eyes from that pitiful scene to the face of a maddened woman in black, whirling over the wire with the lightning steps of a trained performer. Straight towards him she flies and in a moment Esther throws herself in his arms, and rending sobs convulse her form, and merciful tears drench the drawn, pallid face and save the reason of his long lost sweetheart. Naught can bring back the sweet life of Lolita, the child of an erring twain, whose dominant traits were inherited as a fatal birthmark that once awakened, brought together Dorican and Esther, but forever blighted the happiness of the two who loved long ago, who love still, yet a poignant grief haunts them in the autumn of their lives that might have been gladdened by the presence of a velvet-eyed daughter whose earthly mission has been accomplished through the revelation and results of a fatal inheritance.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Of Purchase from the Administrator of the Late W. C. Hildebrand

THE stock of merchandise of W. C. Hildebrand & Co., better known as the Novelty Dry Goods Store, or "the Little Store With a Big Business." Mr. Hildebrand, during his life time, was known as a very successful merchant, a splendid judge of merchandise, and a very close and intelligent buyer. The larger part of their merchandise came from the Eastern Market, as his firm enjoyed the best of credit, and bought their goods as cheaply as possible for them to be purchased.

The Heirs and Administrator decided it would be more to their advantage to close out the entire stock at once and at great sacrifice rather than continue in business and have the expenses eat it up. They naturally turned to us as being the most likely firm that would take their stock of merchandise and make a cash offer. They estimated their stock to be in the neighborhood of $20,000, and our offer of $14,000 spot cash was accepted. The inventory is now being prepared, and we shall place the entire stock on sale at less than the wholesale cost of same. It will make a great saving opportunity for you, for the goods will be priced at nearly one-half of the original figures that they were marked.

Watch for the announcement of the sale of The Novelty Dry Goods Store stock at our stores.

Our Stores Will Remain Closed all Day Monday

Special Sale of... Men's Clothing

Tuesday, January 3d, we will start our Winter Clearance Sale of Men's Clothing. All odd lines and a few suits of this and that, not all sizes in every line—but all sizes in the different collection of lines. It will be a great opportunity for you to purchase a business suit to help out the season with at a small cost.

Men's Suits that have been retailing at $10 and $12.50, we shall make a special sale to close at $8.35

Men's Suits that have been retailing at $15, $17.50 and $20, special sale price $11.95

Special Sale of... Boys' Suits

Special Sale of Boys' Knee Trouser Suits, worth regular $2.50 and $3, special sale price $1.95

Special Sale of Boys' Knee Trouser Suits, regular value $3.50 and $4, special sale price $2.65

Special Sale of... Ladies' Cloaks

We intend to make a grand sweep in this department and close out every cloak in the store if price cutting will do it. We have taken all cloaks that have been retailing at $6 50 and $7.50 and priced them to close at $4.95.

All Cloaks that have been retailing at $10 and $12.50, priced to close at $7.95.

All Cloaks that have been retailing at $15, $16.50 and $18.50 have been priced to close at $12.95.

All Cloaks that have been retailing at $20 and $25, have been priced to close at $15.95.

Children's Cloaks that have been retailing up to $5 00 reduced to $3.15.

Misses and Children's Cloaks that have been retailing up to $7.50 reduced to $4.75.

Misses and Children's Cloaks that have been retailing up to $12.50 reduced to $7.95.

Misses' and Children's Dresses

Misses and Children's Ready-Made Dresses, neatly made, all this year's purchase, no old stock among them. They have been retailing at $2; now $1.25.

Dresses that have been retailing at $3, reduced to $1.95; $5 Dresses reduced to $3.15; $7.50, $8.50 and $9.50 Dresses reduced to $5.65.

Gray, Reid, Wright, Co.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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SPARKS DEPARTMENT

STUDENTS WILL HAVE GYMNASIUM

The Trustees of Sparks Have Selected One of the School Rooms Especially for This Purpose

Owing to the fact that Monday is recognized as a legal holiday by all business men, the spring term of the Sparks school will not begin until Tuesday. It was at first reported that school would start Monday, but thought that the children needed a vacation as well as the business men.

Miss Frances Bliven, one of the teachers in the public school, has been ill for the past week but is improving. In order that she might regain her health, the trustees decided to grant her a vacation. She left for San Francisco with the hope that the balmy climate of the Bay city would strengthen her.

Two months will elepse before she will be able to resume her duties as teacher. In order to fill the vacancy a special meeting of all the teachers has been called. The meeting will take place in a few days and a successor will be chosen to fill the position recently left vacant by the illness of Miss Bliven.

The trustees have chosen a room in the high school building for a gymnasium. It will be used chiefly by the high school students. All the exercises and other supplies for the gymnasium will be purchased immediately. Everything will be modern and up-to-date in every particular. Certain periods of the school day will be devoted entirely to gymnasium work. Everyone physically able will be required to spend a portion of his time in the gymnasium.

It has been recognized by the trustees that the physical abilities of the children can be developed only through constant and persevering work in the gymnasium. They deserve much praise for the efforts they are taking in behalf of the pupils. The children will realize in the future what great benefits they have received from this work.

Employed in Office

Charles Bridges, who arrived from Wadsworth a few weeks ago to accept a position in the shop as apprentice, has been employed in the storehouse office for the past few days. The rush of business owing to the near approach of the holidays made it necessary for the compnay to employ an extra clerk. When the clerks in the storehouse have caught up with the holiday work, Mr. Bridges will resume his duties in the shops. They expect to have the work well in hand by next Monday.

Brick From Wadsworth Shop

A large number of flat cars loaded with brick reached Sparks yesterday from Wadsworth. The brick represents a portion of the old shops at that place which were recently demolished. They were in good condition and show the care which the company took in taking the bricks down. It is not known what use the company intends to make of the bricks here, but they will probably be used again in some of the buildings which the company will erect in the near future.

Entirely Recovered

H. Spangler, a well known railroad man of Sparks, who has been confined in the Railroad hospital at San Francisco for the past month by a severe attack of typhoid fever, has returned to his home in Sparks. He has entirely recovered from the effects of his recent illness. He was loud in his praise of the treatment he received there, and says that all the Sparks people who are in the hospital are improving wonderfully.

Improving Slowly

Ed Edward, an employe in the shops who had his hand injured so that blood poisoning set in, is improving slowly. His hand is still in a serious condition and it will be several weeks before he will be able to resume his duties in the shops.

Will be Released Soon

Fireman Jepson has been improving wonderfully in the Railroad hospital at San Francisco from the effects of typhoid fever. He will be released in a few days and he will return to his home at Sparks.

Bankrupt Sale

Closing out the entire stock of Samuel Hackle, consisting of Ladies Skirts, Suits, Jackets, Under Skirts and Shirt Waists. Now is your opportunity to buy Ladies Gorments cheaper than you ever can again.

No. 9, W. Second Street

NEW UNDERTAKERS

REINHARD & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

New Manning Building, Plaza Street
Office Phone Green 104.
Residence 508 Sierra Street. Phone Green 404.

Fine funeral supplies at moderate prices. Broadcloth or Plush covered caskets $50.00.

Mr. S. E. Reinhard for years manager of one of the best known first in San Francisco will give his personal attention to every detail.

LIBRARY WILL BE FINISHED

After Many Delays Men Were at Work Yesterday on the New Library of the Company

Several men were engaged yesterday in fitting up the library which the Southern Pacific Company intends to have for its employes. Slight progress has been noted the past few days, but the library is not much further advanced than it was months ago. Work has been progressing only during part of this time, and it was not known why the opening of the libray has been delayed for so long.

The books for the new library have been in Sparks for several months but have not been taken out of the freight car yet. They will be removed when the building will be opened to the public.

The benefit which the employes of the company receive from the library are many. They can spend their leisure moments there reading some valuable book. After their working hours are over they can always refresh their minds by reading, and, if no place of amusement entices them, the library will always be willing to receive them.

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST

Goings and Comings, Doings and Sayings of Sparks People and Their Visitors

Dr. Rullson of Reno, was in Sparks yesterday visiting his friends.

Alex Boyle of Reno, spent yesterday in Sparks visiting his friends.

Postmaster Sol Summerfield, was transacting business in Reno yesterday.

Major H. W. Patton of the Sparks Realty Company spent yesterday in Reno on business connected with the company.

P. L. Flanigan of Reno, paid Sparks a visit yesterday afternoon and transacted some business relating to his real estate intererts in Sparks.

W. L. Smith, an employe in the Southern Pacific Company's storehouse, made a business trip to Reno Thursday over the electric road yesterday.

Praised Their Work

Superintendent W. R. Scott of the Salt Lake division was thoroughly pleased with the work done by the men under his supervision. In the bulletin which he sent to Sparks he praises the noteworthy work which they have performed. At the close he wishes all the men a happy new year.

Will Have Communication

The County Commissioners will consider at their next meeting the advisability of having connections established between the Wedekind mine and the town of Sparks by means of a county road. The plan is a worthy one and would especially benefit the business men of Sparks.

Visited Oakland

W. L. Wallace, one of the proprietors of the B. & W hotel at Sparks, has returned from a week's visit among friends and relatives in Oakland. He was in Reno last evening and will probably return to his home in Sparks this morning.

CURED LUMBAGO.

A. B. Canman, Chicago, writes March 4, 1903: "Having been troubled with lumbago at different times and tried one physician after another; then different ointments and liniments, gave it up altogether. Then tried once more and got a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment, which gave me almost instant relief. I can cheerfully recommend it, and will add my name to your list of former sufferers." 25c, 50c and $1.00.

Ayers Wonderful Discovery is on sale at the leading drug stores of Reno and Sparks. A. Nelson also keeps it. Get a bottle.

TONOPAH & GOLFIELD

STOCKS AND MINES.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
STAR & DULFER

Commission Stock Brokers. Fiscal Agents Diamondfield Gold Mining Company. Members San Francisco and Tonopah Mining Exchange. Office, 219 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Tonopah, Nevada.

Kenneth Donnellan & Co.

The Pioneer Brokers of Tonopah and Goldfield

Issue each week a Market Letter descriptive of the developments at the great camps. These leters, by reason of being conservative and based upon facts and official figures have come to be recognized as authorative. They may be had each week without cost by applying to

KENNETH DONNELLAN & CO.
Tonopah, Nevada.

SPARKS NEEDS FIRE ENGINES

If a Fire Should Occur, Sparks Would be Helpless, and the Whole Town Might be Swept Away

Several meetings were called by the citizens last summer for the purpose of providing adequate fire facilities for Sparks. The first was largely attended and much enthusiasm was exhibited. Gradually interest in fire protection decreased, until it was almost impossible to gather a few citizens together for that purpose.

The only result of these meetings was that a large number of buckets were purchased for a bucket brigade. A chemical engine was to be secured and a volunteer company organized according to the plans of the leaders These things failed to materialize and the only instruments which Sparks can boast og in the fire fighting line are the buckets mentioned above.

Sparks would be entirely helpless if a fire should break out in town. The wind blows in Sparks nearly every day, and a large portion of the town would be swept away in a short time Nearly all the buildings in town are wooden structures and will burn easily.

Should a fire occur in town at the present time there is no one who would feel like taking charge of the fire fighting, no apparatus that might be used or no other means of protecting themselves against fire.

Such a deplorable condition of affairs should not exist in Sparks. Probably only when a large portion of the town is in ashes will the citizens feel like acting on this question. Then it will be too late. Better act now, and prevent any disaster which might hinder the growth of Sparks for years.

Ready for Occupancy

The O'Sullivan building, the only three story structure in Sparks, is entirely finished. The plasterers, who have been working on the rooms, have finished their labors, and everything has been put in readiness for its occupation as a business house. The rooms on the second and third floors will be used as living rooms and professional offices. The erection of the building has taken considerable time but the owner can feel recompensed by knowing that he possesses one of the most modern buildings in Sparks.

Resumed Work

Work was resumed on the engineer's building which adjoins the Southern Pacific Company's store house yesterday. The brick laying has been delayed for several days owing to the inclemency of the weather. If the weather continues good those in charge of the work expect to have the building completed in a short time. The structure will be small, but nevertheless it will accommodate all the engineers who desire to make out their reports in the building.

Gave Up Business

Judge Pollock, who has been handling coal and wood at Sparks for several months, will discontinue the selling of those articles shortly. It is his intention to devote all his time to the duties of the Justice of the Peace's office.

Will Be Opened Shortly

The contractors, Self & Sellman, who have been erecting the Bank of Sparks, have been engaged the past few days in putting the finishing touches on the building. The bank will be opened for business in a short time with Wm. McMillan as cashier.

Ready for Business

The brick building adjoining Geo. Herberth's store and owned by Rosenthal & Armanko, of Reno, has been plastered throughout. It will soon be occupied by some business house and is now ready to be occupied.

REV. CARLISLE P. B. MARTIN, LLD. Of Waverly, Texas, writes: "Of a morning when first arising, I often find a troublesome collection of phlegm, which produces a cough and is very hard to dislodge; but a small quantity of Ballard's Horehound Syrup will at once dislodge it and the trouble is over. I know of no medicine that is equal to it, and it is so pleasant to take. I can most cordially recommend it to all persons needing a medicine for throat or lung trouble." 25c, 50c and $1.00.

COAL

ROCK SPRINGS AND CASTLE GATE
Full Weight Guaranteed and Screened
Leave Orders at Wieland's Agency, Ralston St., near Third St. R. R. Track
O. G. BENSCHUETZ,
Wholesale Dealer, Reno, Nevada
Telephone, Black 216.

GOLD FIELD AND TONOPAH MINING STOCK LISTED
SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
"The Big Board"
has decided to list the leading STOCKS in the above districts.
REGULAR CALL 9:30 A.M. & P.M.
COMMISSIONS ½ of 1%

"Our Taste" Corn Fed Bacon

The sweetest and finest flavored breakfast bacon obtainable. Thin, crisp slices—a most appetizing relish. Your grocer sells "Our Taste" Vegetables, Fruits, Hams, Bacon, Oysters

Hall, Luhrs & Co.
Wholesale Grocers
Sacramento

Bank of Nevada

RENO, NEVADA

G. F. TURRITTIN.....President
M. SCHEELINE....First Vice President
P. L. FLANIGAN.Second Vice President
EUGENE HOWELL....Sec'y and Cashier
R. C. TURRITTIN.....Assistant Cashier
Directors:—Daniel Meyer, G. F. Turritin, A. G. Fletcher, P. L. Flanigan, Moritz Scheeline, R. L. Douglass, and Henry Anderson.

Paid Up Capital, $600,000

Accounts of Banks, Corporations and Individuals received on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

Buy and sell exchange on all principal cities of the United States Canada, Europe, Asia and Africa.

Messrs. Scheeline and Osburn are resident agents for twenty-eight Fire Insurance Companies, the total assets of which are $217,510,051

Safe deposit boxes for rent, prices according to size, varying from $3 to $12 per annum.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

Savings Department

The Bank of Nevada begs to announce the opening of its Savings Department on July 1, 1903. Savings books will be issued for deposits of $1 and upwards. Address, Savings Department, Bank of Nevada, Reno, Nev

Washoe County Bank

RENO, NEVADA

Capital Fully Paid Up.....$500,000.00
Surplus and Profits.....$100,000.00

A general Banking Business.

Exchange Department

Issue Travelers and Commercial letters of Credit, Drafts and Money Orders, available in all parts of the world.

Savings Department

Pay interest at rate of 3½ per cent per annum on deposits.

Insurance Department

We insure property against loss by fire, representing ten leading Fire Insurance Companies.

GEO. W. MAPES.....President
M. E. WARD.....Vice President
F. M. ROWLAND.....Vice President
C. T. BENDER.....Cashier
GEO. B. TAYLOR.....Assistant Cashier
Directors:—H. M. Martin, D. A. Bender, A. H. Manning.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS

Farmers and Merchants National Bank

RENO, NEVADA

CAPITAL.....$200,000

The only National Bank in Washoe County.

Visit DR. JORDAN'S Great **Museum of Anatomy**
1051 MARKET ST bet. 6th & 7th, S. F. Cal.
The Largest of its kind in the World.

We are continually adding new specimens. Come an learn how wonderfully you are made an how to avoid sickness and disease. If you suffer from any of the ills of men come to the oldest Specialist on the Pacific Coast.

DR. JORDAN'S PRIVATE DISEASES
Consultation free and strictly private. Treatment personally or by letter. SYPHILIS thoroughly eradicated from the system without using Mercury.
EVERY MAN applying to us will receive our honest opinion of his complaint.
We will Guarantee a POSITIVE CURE in every case we undertake, or forfeit One Thousand Dollars.
Write for Book—Philosophy of Marriage, MAILED FREE. (A valuable book for men.)
DR. JORDAN & CO., 1051 Market St. S. F.

WILL BUY, SELL OR TRADE HORSES

Parry's Livery & Feed Stables

In addition to my Livery Stable and Stock Yards I have opened regular Horse Trading and Sale Stables. Will hold auctions and sell on commission. If you have horses for sale or trade bring them in. If you are looking for horses, single, double, or by the carload

H. WEST, Mgr. Trading Stables.

Don't Wait!

For a short time we will sell the lots in the MURRAY TRACT, one-third cash and easy terms on the bal nce. Come early and avoid the rush. This addition is the best in Sparks, for Health conditions. Good water at 20 feet, natural sewerage, free irrigation water.

Just far enough from the Round-House and shops to avoid the smoke and and sufficiently near to make Ideal Homes for the people employed by the company. After January 1st we will double the price of all the l ts. Present prices from $100 to $300. Five per cent off for cash. Title perfect. Abstract in the office for inspection. Only one hundred yards from the depot. All high and dry land.

Come and look at this property, it costs you nothing to inspect it. If you fail to buy some of this beautiful Tract, you will miss the opportunity of your life.

Two-thirds of the millionaires of the world have made their money Real Estate.

I have also the choicest lot of city property of all kinds that has ever been put on the market, call and see me. I have got everything that you want.

JOHN T. READ

Phone, Red 153--P. O. Box 334--Room 7
Nevada Bank Bldg., Reno, Nevada
Real Estate and Insurance

Lots and Blocks for Sale on Both Sides of Car Line

East of the Reno Brewery. Prices ranging from $500 downward. Also lots and blocks facing on the Southern Pacific Railroad suitable for residence or manufacturing purposes in the Morrill & Smith addition to Reno. Also lots and blocks in the Morrill tract, adjoining the Experiment Station ground.

John Hayes

Riverside Hotel — Sole Agent

The Kelly Tract...

MR. P. J. KELLY has subdivided a portion of his ranch into small tracts and has placed this subdivision with us for sale. The land is high and well drained. The soil is deep and in a good state of cultivation. The tract lies within a half mile of the town of Sparks and makes an admirable location for truck, chicken or fruit farms. Lots of five and ten acres each with free water. Title perfect. ..... PRICE $200 PER ACRE.

J. A. Bonham & Son

Agents, 12 East Second St., Reno

GATES NOTION STORE...

SMOKERS SUPPLIES
SCHOOL BOOKS
CARD ROOMS
STATIONARY PERIODICALS
NEWS STAND

Sparks, Nevada

There's A Difference in Liquor..

If you try the good kind once you'll wonder how you managed to get along with the other. Drop in here and try the good kind.

BARREL HOUSE

E. J. CAMPBELL, Prop.
Sparks, Nevada.

T. J. Jones & Son

Real Estate
Insurance
Money to Loan

Corner Harriman Ave. and Jackson St
SPARKS, NEVADA.

REGAN'S NEWS DEPOT

Sole Agent for
CALL, CHRONICLE, EXAMINER,
Opposite the Round House
Sparks, Nevada.

SPARKS PLANING MILL

We do any work that can be done in a first class planing mill and do it in a thorough manner and at a reasonable price.

RUTHERFORD & SMITH
Sparks Avenue, Sparks, Nevada

DR. E. R. KEEN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office rear Wadsworth Drug Store, Sparks, Nev.

Carpenters' Local Union No. 111 Meets every Tuesday evening.
J. H. Wideman, President.
J. J. Frappier, Rec. Secretary.

SPARKS CLASSIFIED ADS.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for housekeeping. Inquire of Dr. Ingalls, Wedekind avenue and county road at Sparks. d30w

Ladies, Attention

Original and Only Genuine
FRENCH TANSY WAFERS

For sale by leading Druggists, $2.50 per box. Accept only the goods put up in yellow wrappers with Crown trade mark.

T. R. CHEATAM, Special Agent
Wholesale & Retail, Reno Nevada

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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YEAR'S WORK IS FINISHED

County Commissioners Hold Last Session of 1904 and Approve Bonds of New Officers

The present board of County Commissioners held the last meeting of their term yesterday and finished up all county business for the past year. All of the county bills were allowed and the bonds of the following county officers were approved:

W. A. Fogg, County Clerk, $10,000 bond, P. L. Flanigan, J. Sunderland, Fred Strausburg and Frank King, bondsmen; W. B. Craig, as District Attorney, amount $2,000, G. H. Taylor and G. F. Turrittin, bondsmen; C. H. Stoddard, as County Recorder and Auditor, amount $5,000, C. T. Bender, G. H. Taylor, I. N. Bakeless, and S. Armango, bondsmen; D. C. Boyd, amount $50,000, George F. Turrittin, M. Scheeline, P. L. Flanigan, Henry Anderson, A. G. Fletcher, G. W. Mapes, G. H. Taylor, C. T. Bendeh, H. M. Martin and A. M. Ward; J. T. Reid, County Coroner and Public Administrator, amount $2,000, S. J. Hodgkinson and A. G. Fletcher, bondsmen; W. Wilson, Constable of Reno township, amount $2,000; Judge Nast, Justice of the Peace of Reno township, amount $2,000.

The bonds of the Sheriff and County Assessor were approved at a former meeting of the board.

Governor Sparks' Niece Married

Miss Ethel Sparks was married to Mr. Sidney at American Falls, Idaho, on December 26th. Mrs. Sidney is a graduate of the University of Nevada and for several years lived with her uncle and aunt, Governor and Mrs. Sparks.

Goes to Jail for Theft

Martin C. Stanley, charged with robbing a drunken man back of the Sacramento beer hall, was sentenced by Judge Nash yesterday to serve fifty days in the county jail.

MINE OWNERS PREPARE FOR CLAIM JUMPERS

County Recorder C. H. Stoddard was busy all day yesterday receiving and recording proofs of labor upon mining claims, filed by the many claim owners of Washoe county who wished to secure their properties against mine jumpers. In all there were nearly fifty of these proofs filed but this number is small compared to the number of documents of this nature filed on previous years. Most of the mines are located in Pyramid, Wedekind, Steamboat, Peavine and Cottonwood mining districts and most of them are owned by Reno people. There were also a large number of claims filed for mines in Olinghouse and Whitehorse mining districts.

There were probably several claims jumped last night, but it is safe to say that none of the promising ones changed owners, as the locators had been careful to file the proof of their assessment work.

County Recorder Stoddard says that the fees in his office for the past month will amount to nearly $500 and that he thinks before another year has passed the office will be turning $5,000 per year.

Court Reporter Seriously Ill

J. Lozano, official court reporter of the District Court of this city, is reported to be lying dangerously sick at the home of his parents in Ophir, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Lozano had gone to Ophir to spend the Christmas holidays with Mr. Lozano's parents. They had only been there a few days, when he was taken sick with pneumonia. He is now receiving the best of care but is in a very dangerous condition.

Is Quite Ill

James Patterson, son of Dr. W. H. Patterson of this city, is quite sick at his home on the Southside. He was taken ill at the Riverside hotel yesterday morning and was immediately taken to his home. He was reported better yesterday afternoon and it is thought that he will be all right in a few days.

Pre-Inventory Sale

Prices are being cut without regard to cost of goods before stock taking. There are many things you may need that Mott's Bazaar can save you money on.

NEGRO BUCHANAN IS TAKEN BACK TO CARSON

Constable Grant of Carson arrived in Reno yesterday morning and returned on the noon train with the negro, Buchanan, who is wanted in the Capital city on a charge of robbery. The negro had been arrested by Officer Meffley and was held in the city prison until the arrival of the Carson officer.

When arrested Negro Buchanan had a large rifle over his shoulder and a 44-calibre Colt's revolver strapped to his side and appeared to be a desperate man, but after being arrested he showed no disposition to fight and Officer Meffley remarked yesterday that Buchanan wouldn't shoot a coon even if he was starving. He is accused of stealing the rifle, pistol and several other articles from the Arlington hotel.

A RESOLUTION IS SUGGESTED

Begin the New Year Aright by Attending Church Today

AMONG your good resolutions this morning should be to attend church once in a while at least. There will be every opportunity offered today to put the resolution into effect. It will not harm you in the least to scan the announcements in this column and then spend an hour with the worshippers. The discourse will all be of a helpful and practical nature, while the music will be especially fine.

SALVATION ARMY

Hall at 3 Douglass avenue. Capt. Hunt, Commandant. Morning open air meeting at 10:30 a. m. Holiness meeting led by Ensign World of San Francisco, 11 a. m. Junior meeting and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Open air meeting at 7:30 and Salvation services at 8 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL

Public worship at 11. Sermon, "The Coming of the Spirit."

Sunday school at 12:15. The pastor will organize a class for the systematic study of the Four Gospels.

Junior Endeavor at 2:30. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Topic, "Goals for 1905."

People's evening service at 7:30. Sermon theme, "A Plumbline for Character Building During 1905." Good music morning and evening. Church located at the corner of Virginia and Fifth streets.

REV. C. L. MEARS, Pastor.

TRINITY

Sunday school at 9:45. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m.

A full vested choir of over twenty voices will repeat the Christmas service and Mr. Nickerson will sing the offertory solo.

METHODIST

Usual preaching services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sunday school at 10 a. m. Class meeting 12 m. Junior League 3:30 p. m. Epworth League 6:30 p. m. Special services each night this week except Saturday. All invited.

PRESBYTERIAN

The usual services will be conducted today in the Presbyterian church. All invited.

BAPTIST

Pastor W. C. Driver, after an absence of four months and an extensive trip through the East and South will be in his pulpit today, Sunday, January 1, 1905.

It is hoped that a large congregation will greet the pastor to hear the New Year's services and start the year's work in a vigorous, strong way. At the morning service the service will be on "The Power of the Gospel." At 7:30 the topic will be "The Echo of the Angel's Song."

Sunday school at 12 o'clock. Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m.

All the members of the church and friends of the congregation are cordially invited to attend all the above services.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Christian Science service at 117 West street at 11 a. m. Subject, "Life." Sunday school for children at 12 m. All are welcome.

PEOPLE AND THEIR DOINGS

Brief Record of Personal and Other Happenings in Reno

W. W. Means, of Elko, is in town.

S. J. Bailey came down from Carson yesterday.

F. M. Lee came in from Winnemucca to attend the Elks party.

B. Hanson, a mining man of Tonopah, is a guest at the Overland.

Mrs. Frank M. Lee of Winnemucca is the guest of Mrs. Oscar J. Smith.

Mrs. L. E. Cooper, of Ashland, Oregon, is a guest of friends in this city.

John Chamber of Hawthorne, is spending New Year day in this city.

Mrs. Edith Ray and sister of Gold Hill are spending a few days in this city.

Mrs. Fiske has returned to San Francisco after a visit with Mrs. Donnells.

Mrs. John Cook has gone to St. Paul to bring back her child who has been visiting relatives there.

IMPERFECT DIGESTION.

Means less nutrition and in consequence less vitality. When the liver fails to secrete bile, the blood becomes loaded with bilious properties, the digestion becomes impaired and the bowels constipated. Herbine will rectify this; it gives tone to the stomach, liver and kidneys, strengthens the appetite, clears and improves the complexion, infuses new life and vigor to the whole system. 50c a bottle.

DOCUMENTS OF RECORD

Official Report of Transactions in Recorder and Auditor's Office

Proof of Labor—On the Bonanza mine in Cedar mining district in Washoe county. C. H. Stoddard, et al owners.

Proof of Labor—On the Lillie, Queen and Highland mining claims in the Wedekind mining district in Washoe county. H. D. Ramsay owner.

Proof of Labor—On the Tallaho and Concord claims in the Wedekind mining district in Washoe county. H. D. Ramsay owner.

Proof of Labor—On the Pioneer, Juna, Golden West mining claims in the Pyramid mining district in Washoe county. F. O. Norton owner.

Deed—Enoch Morrill et al to D. W. Rulison. Lot 5 of block 13 of the Morrill-Smith addition to the city of Reno according to the official map of the city. Consideration, $10.

Satisfaction of Mortgage—C. L. Fish to Robert J. Earlston. Mortgage on lots 1 and 2 of block H of the city of Reno according to the official map of the city.

Proof of Labor—On the Spanish Spring, Prince and Nora mining claims in Wedekind mining district in Washoe county. J. D. O'Sullivan owner.

Notice of Location—Location of the Manila mine in Esmeralda mining district in Washoe county. George Tassell et al, owners.

Proof of Labor—On the Morning Star, Empire and Reno Bell mining claims in Wedekind mining district in Washoe counay. Charles Laden owner.

Proof of Labor—On the Porteous and New Drill mines in Wedekind mining district in Washoe county. F. M. Boughton owner.

Proof of Labor—On the Anaconda, Big Four and Sunbeam mining claims in Steamboat mining district in Washoe county. W. J. Proctor owner.

APPEALS TO DISTRICT COURT FOR JUDGMENT

The plaintiff in the case of Caesar Trivelli vs. A. T. Dormio, which was decided in favor of the defendant a few weeks ago, yesterday filed an appeal to the District Court. The papers were filed in the County Clerk's office and the matter will be taken up at the next session of court.

In this case the plaintiff alleges and claims that during the month of October, 1904, he delivered to the defendant eighty-four cords of wood for $180, and that the defendant still owes him $125.85 on the bill. The defendant claims that the wood has been settled for and that there is nothing due the plaintiff. The matter was stubbornly contested in the Justice Court before Judge Nash and a decision was rendered in favor of the defendant.

Curler & King appear as attorneys for the plaintiff and Dodge & Parker for the defendant.

In Reno on Vacation

Miss Janette Cameron, who has been teaching school at Sheridan, Nevada for the past few months, arrived in this city last evening and will spend several days here visiting her brother. She will also visit her parents in Virginia City before returning to Sheridan.

Returned to San Francisco

Miss Gladys Parry, who has been visiting with her parents in this city for several days returned to San Francisco last evening. Novel Emmons who was also visiting at the Parry residence returned to his home in Santa Barbara last night.

Will Join the Surveyors

James G. McVicar, who has been spending the Christmas holidays with his parents at Smith Valley, arrived in Reno last evening and after a few days will continue onto Fallon, where he will resume his position with the U. S. G. S.

Club Entertainment

The members of the Nevada Club were entertained Friday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gulling. The prize winners at cards were Mrs. Frank Lewis, Mrs. Chas. T. Bender, C. T. Bender and C. Novacovich.

PIKE & JONES TO OPEN LAW OFFICES IN RENO

District Attorney Pike and Judge W. D. Jones of Austin, have formed a law partnership under the firm name of Pike & Jones and will open law offices in Reno early this month. They will also have branch offices at Fallon and Austin.

Judge Jones was formerly Attorney General of Nevada and is one of the leading lawyers of the State. Attorney Pike has served two terms as District Attorney of Washoe county and ranks among the leading attorneys of Nevada.

On Legal Business

Attorney Marcus Fredrick received a telegram last evening calling him to San Francisco immediately on legal business. He will return not later than Wednesday morning.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—A small, well furnished house in good locality, immediately. Permanent. Address P. O. box 686. d31w

WANTED—Carpet weaving done. Mrs. Thos. Mayberry 611 Vine st. Phone, Brown 464. d29w

WANTED—Position as chamber maid or work by the day. Address 114 West Avenue. d28w

WANTED—Lady agents to work for the famous Balm of Figs Co. in Reno and vicinity. The well known female remedy. Any suffering lady may call mornings or evenings and get a week's treatment free also free literature explaining same. Mrs. L. J. Cawthon, 107 First st. d28w

WANTED—A job feeding cattle. Can cook my own grub if need be. Inquire and leave address at this office and I will call. d28w

WANTED—A cook; lady preferred. Inquire at this office. d28w

WANTED—Having severed my connection with the Bonbon Dressmaking parlors, I am ready to do ladies' and children's suits at 705 Virginia st. Work guaranteed. Mrs. M. Goodman. d28w1

WANTED—By experienced lady, house work. First class cook. Apply at Hotel Clarendon, Mrs. Kesner. d25w1

SALESMEN—Several capable men to represent reliable house on salary basis; experience not essential; permanent position with chance for advancement. Hapgoods, 922 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis. n28w6

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms, electric lights and stove. Gentlemen preferred. Apply 614 Virginia street. j1w1

FOR RENT—Three rooms and bath furnished for housekeeping. Apply 701 Center street. d31w

FOR RENT—A good four room house with city and well water. Rent reasonable to good tenant. Inquire at 611 West 4th St. d30w

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, nice location, also a good stable with hay loft and small corral, 507 Humboldt street. d30w

FOR RENT—Housekeeping rooms. Inquire at 96 Winter st. d30w

TO LET—Two furnished rooms at 111 Mill st. Mrs. Spencer. d30w

TO RENT—New furnished upper flat, 3 rooms and bath $20. No children. A. A. Hibbard & Co. 31 E. 2d st. d30w1

FOR RENT—A 5 room house corner of First and Vine streets. Good well water. Also three furnished rooms for gentleman at corner of Church Lane and Chestnut streets. Inquire Grant saloon next to Masonic Temple. d29w1

FOR RENT—Front and back office. Inquire of Dr. F. P. Quinn, Quinn building. d29w

FOR RENT—Large furnished front room, one block from depot. Inquire 307 Lake street. d29w

FOR RENT—Cottage of 4 rooms newly papered and painted. Large yard. Inquire at 412 4th st. d29w

FOR RENT—Furnished front room with electric lights. Apply 112 First st. d25w1

FOR RENT—A furnished cottage of three rooms; also a one room cabin. For particulars inquire 314 West street. d25w1

FOR RENT—A newly finished and furnished cabin. In the rear of 318 Third street on Chestnut. Inquire Mrs. Stith. d28w

FOR RENT— A cabin with two rooms partly furnished. No children. Apply at 106 Elm st. d28w

FOR RENT—A house situated two block from the center of the city. Inquire of Marcus Fredricks at 133 Virginia st. d28w

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for housekeeping. Apply at Parry's stables. w1d28

FOR RENT—16 acres of well improved ranch, one mile from court house. For particulars inquire at Riverside grocery store. d18tf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Three choice lots on 4th street on electric car line, in beautiful grounds of the Hotel Nevada. The most centrally located and finest residence section of Reno. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of J. Donahy, Hotel Nevada. n24tf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1-2 or whole of B. & W. Hotel at Sparks is for sale. We want to go to Goldfield. H. E. Blaisdell & W. L. Wallace. d20tf

FOR SALE—Six lots 140 feet fronting on Truckee street by 300 feet deep. Cottage, 5 rooms, barn, chicken house, cellar, water with place, a splendid little place for chickens and truck garden. City water in the house. Telephone connection. Price only $1700. F. J. Peck & Co., 12 East Second st, Reno.

FOR SALE—Two stoves, a Singer sewing machine, a second hand Brussels carpet and a new invalid's chair. Inquire at 412 South Virginia street. d28w1

FOR SALE—Gentle driving mare, bay, 9 years old; gentle for a lady to drive. With buggy and harness for $125. Call at 206 N. Virginia street, or 209 Washington st. d29w

MISCELLANEOUS

A WORD TO THE WISE—To keep warm take Our Best Oyster Cocktail. Largest eastern oysters 25c per doz; Olympias, 60c per 100; clams, 12c per pound. Brown bread and baked beans. Chesapeake Bay Oyster Cocktail Co. 312 N. Virginia street. Phone Green 93. d28w

NOTICE—The person who took the bicycle from the Methodist church Sunday morning is known. He will save himself trouble by returning same immediately to 34 Island avenue. E. M. d28w1

THE ORIGINAL BOSS CHEWING CANDY—Hot pop corn and peanuts, served fresh every day by M. Goodman at his stand, Virginia st. in front of the Model. d3tf

HUNTERS ATTENTION—Furs tanned, birds and animals mounted in any style. Come and take lessons and you can do it yourself. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leave orders at 311 Park street, Reno, or Walter Morton's cigar store, 10 E. Second street. n4tf

PIANO, GUITAR AND MANDOLIN—Special attention given to technics, expression and the study of classical music. Rates given to guitar and mandolin clubs with use of instruments. Attention given to practice. Mrs. M. E. Rousseau, No. 110 Elm street. tf

LADIES & GENTS—Suits cleaned, pressed and repaired at the Nevada Sanitary Cleaning & Dying Works. Dry cleaning of silk lace and satin a specialty. Proper attention given to out of town orders. We guarantee to do first class work only. Office 222 Lake st. Phone, Green 334 d13tf

NOTICE—My ranch having been surveyed and subdivided, I am now ready to sell the same in 5 or 10-acre lots, more or less. Address Box 423, Reno, or apply to P. J. Kelly, office No. 10 East Second st. Free conveyance to and from land. n22tf

LOST

LOST—A black onyx Knights of Pythias watch charm, name and lodge inscribed. Philip Krall, 112 Maple street. j1w1

LOST—On Virginia road between the Litch ranch and 504 S. Virginia st. A 3 stone diamond ring. $20 reward for its return to Mrs. Kittie Taubert, 504 S. Virginia st. d30w

LOST—A black Russia leather flat folding pocket book containing $70 in paper money, together with two notes and other papers, the latter of no value to anyone but owner. A reward of $10 will be paid for the return to this office. d29w

LOST—A scarf pin, lion's head with small diamond in mouth, eyes two small emeralds. Lost between Overland Hotel and Western Union. Valued as a gift. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at this office. d25w

STRAYED—Came to Heinz's ranch about two week ago, two-year old steer, light roan; left ear cropped; right ear cropped and split; branded on left hip. Mb d28w2

LOST—A pointer pup about six months old, black collar on neck; answers to the name of "Mack;" lemon and white in color. Will pay $2.50 reward if returned to Hy West, 112 Vine st. d28w1

LOST—On Saturday afternoon in Reno or Sparks a lady's hunting case gold watch, half of the case engraved, balance smooth. Finder please leave at this office and receive $5 reward. d28w1

FOUND

FOUND—A bunch of keys. Apply at this office and pay for ad. j1w

To All Our Friends and Patrons a Happy and Prosperous New Year

RENO MERCANTILE COMPANY
Reno, Nevada

RENO COFFEE HOUSE AND BAKERY
Good things cooked to order and served on short order at a reasonable price.
Jacob Odell
21 West Second St. O'Conner Blk

MRS. G. P. BLASDEL,
Concert Pianiste.
Teacher of piano playing, through the most advanced methods. All grades. Address Monroe House. Telephone, Red 435.

A Strong Pull.

A Long Pull

and a pull together is just as necessary in the meat business as in politics. We've the pull in this town—that's sure. There are tricks in the butcher business, just as in politics, but that isn't our way of running a pure food emporium.

Th s Is Our Way:

Every article we sell we guarantee. If you buy something that is unsatisfactory in our markets send it back and we'll exchange it. If you have anything delivered that is not up to your expectations, return it. We would rather lose both cost and profit on a sale than have a single dissatisfied customer. Would not you like to have a "strong pull" with us?

RENO MEAT COMPANY

BIG BARGAINS!
ON LOTS IN THE ST. GEORGE ADDITION

The highest, choicest and most sanitary location in the city. Magnificent panoramic view overlooking the Truckee Meadows. I will sell 20 lots 85x140 ft for

$125 EACH

Terms 5 per cent off for cash, or 25 per cent down, balance in weekly or monthly installments. For further particulars call on or address

C. ST. GEORGE
P O Box 791 Reno, Nevada

THERE'S A FINISH

To our laundry work at all times. Just now we are making a specialty of curtains. Ring us up and we will call for yours.

RENO STEAM LAUNDRY
Phone Green 94. Plaza and Peavine Sts.

To the Unfortunate.

Dr. Gibbon

This old reliable and the most successful specialist in San Francisco, still continues to cure all Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Skin Diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Seminal Weakness and Loss of Manhood, the consequence of self abuse and excesses producing the following symptoms; sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the limbs and back, loss of memory, pimples on the face, coughs, consumption, etc. Dr. Gibbon has practiced in San Francisco 40 years and those troubled should not fail to consult him and receive the benefit of his great skill and experience. The doctor cures when others fail. Trying does not cost you a cent. Persons cured at home. Charges reasonable. Call or write. Dr. J. F. Gibbon, 858 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

NOVACOVICH
GROCER

There's satisfaction in knowing that when you buy groceries you are buying pure groceries.

COMMERCIAL ROW
RENO ... NEVADA

THE PLACE TO GO

When in need of soft, pure beverages call on or phone
PIONEER SODA WORKS
We guarantee our goods are made with pure cane sugar, high grade extracts and spring water.
SMITH & BRIAN,
P. O. Box 262. Phone Black 336, Reno, Nevada.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

New Arrivals

Shirt Waists, Sweaters Skirts, Furs, Coats, Dress and Fancy Goods, Gloves, Neckwear and Trimmings, Corsets, No-Mend Hose

Sol Levy's Reliable Dry Goods and Carpet House

205 Virginia Street
Phone, Brown 143

Overcoats!

Our Overcoats are works of Art. The "Regular" is a full boxy, comfortable length reaching just below the knee.

The long cut "Winter Overcoat" is not only stylish and elegant but contains more real comfort than you will find in any other outer garment.

The "Tourist" is a great favorite. The "Cravennete" is the most serviceable outer garment for all seasons, and your wardrobe is certainly incomplete without one.

While the "Stately Surtout is beyond criticism. Our Overcoats are made up in the swellest styles of the seasaon, in black unfinished Worsteds, Oxfords, Smooth Kerseys, Rough Friezes and Warm-toned Meltons. The prices are as varied as the fabrics, beginning with $10.00, going up by easy stages to $25.00, $27.00 and $30.00.

Telephone Red 85 **KUHN'S** Next door to the Postoffice.

CLOTHIER and HABERDASHER

A few of our Specialties

Largest Stock in the State

Standard Portland Cement, Nephi Plaster, Santa Cruz Lime; Keystone Blacksmith Coal, Black Leaf Sheep Dip, Nevada Sulphur.

We handle in carloads and can give the trade the very best prices obtainable.

FLANIGAN WAREHOUSE CO.
Phone Main 253--Reno, Nevada

Phone Red 21. Cor. Third and Ralston Streets

Buffalo Beer

Cooks Springs Mineral Water, Siphon and Carbonated Beverages of all kinds. Phone Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

Reiff & Reburn, Sole Agents State of Nevada

DONNELS & STEINMETZ

Deal in Furniture that will stand the rigor of Nevada's peculiar climate. Let them figure on furnishing your house and you'll always be satisfied

Investment Bldg., Second Street
RENO, NEVADA

THE NEVADA PLANING MILLS COMPANY...

A. Spencer, President
A. French, Vice-Prest. and Supt.

Mill and Yard, North of N.C.O Shops. Office Rooms 7-8 Ryland & Levy Building

LUMBER, BUILDING AND HOUSE FURNISHING MATERIAL, TURNING, SCROLL SAWING, ETC.

With all modern machinery we are prepared to turn out first class work at reasonable rates promptly

THE OWL BAR

BERGMAN & WILLIAMS, Proprietors

Makes a specialty of handling Riter's Steam Beer, also Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Bowling Alley

Fourth Street on Electric Car Line

Reno Brewery Saloon
TOELGE & SCHMIDT
Proprietors.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Etc.
Your Patronage Solicited.

You Are Worrying About The Approaching Holidays...

Can't think of what to get and there are so many things you want you know the expense will be just terrible. Well, don't worry; just come here and see the many things I have secured just to avoid those worries. Everything for the little miss and the grown up woman.

Mrs. W. J. Roberts 23 Second St., Phone Red 244

The AMARGOSA VALLEY

LUSCIOUS melons, fruits of the tree and vine, vegetables and the choicest of hay. These are some of the products of the great, southern Nevada district that has hitherto been regarded by all as a howling wilderness where even the coyote had difficulty in obtaining sustenance.

Yesterday it was the privilege of the writer to converse with George R. Duncan, one of the pioneers of Bullfrog, who is spending a few days here on mining and legal business. Mr. Duncan did not paint the desert as blossoming like the rose, an undeveloped Eden, but he did say that it is not impossible to follow agricultural pursuits in certain sections of the great Tonopoh district. He said that there is a strange stream down in Nye county that is known as the Armagossa river. This is not by any means a navigable stream and, in fact, for nearly its entire distance it is apparently a dry arroyo.

But a couple of feet below the surface flows an inexhaustible stream. It almost seems that in the economy of nature the stream was made to sink so that its waters would not be licked up by the hot sun of the desert, but that the hidden stream might flow on through the canyons and across the plains for the refreshment and salvation of the parched, tongue-swollen prospector who has strayed far from the habitations of man and who can easily tell from the herbage that he has but to scoop out a shallow hole in the sand to obtain the life giving liquid.

The Amargosa at times encounters a bedrock that forces it either to draw so near the surface that there appears a succession of springs a few yards apart and even it is occasionally compelled to show itself as a well bred, ordinary river, stirred by the passing breezes into wavelets that lap grass grown shores.

Where the river comes to the surface there are farms where the fruits, vegetables and grains grow abundantly and where the haystacks dot the landscape.

Such a condition of affairs, according to Mr. Duncan, prevails for a distance of eight miles along the Armagossa and this is right in the heart of the Nye County mineral belt. The writer's informant did not say nor did he intimate that the agricultural and stock raising industries there threatened to in a short time eclipse the mining developments, but he pointed out plainly and truthfully that the Tonopah district is not the howling wilderness that imaginative, inexperienced and mendacious newspaper writers delight to picture it. It is conceded, without argument, that this section of Nevada now and always will depend almost solely upon its mining resources, but it is asserted with emphasis that it is not a region of desolation, where death lurks on mountain side and plain, where the only waters are poison springs and where every wind that blows brings miasma on its wings. If the truth be told, the climate of Tonopah and its environing camps is the perfection of health givers. The very noticeable lack of moisture is in itself proof of its hygienic quality. Then, it is not of a changeable blustery nature. The people who, like Mr. Duncan, have been there and who know, are united in asserting that they enjoy the best health that ever befell them in their careers and also say that any ailments that befall and any deaths that occur are almost invariably the result of dissipation or other infractions of the laws of nature.

Tonopah, says Mr. Duncan, is almost immune from illness of any description and not a death has occurred for weeks. Due to the new environment that must be corresponded with, Goldfield has had a number of cases of illness recently, but in nearly every instance the stricken person has only himself to blame.

"I regret very much," said Mr. Duncan, "that certain persons in the new camps have circulated the rumor that the newspaper articles libelling the Tonopah country emanates from Reno It is an absolute fact that Reno has everything to gain in the prosperity of our camps and in their upbuilding. It is here where the outfitting in largely done and it is in Reno tha a large portion of the gold and silver of Tonopah is expended. The people of this city, or at least all whom I have had conversation with, express the liveliest interest in the new mining districts and deprecate anything that is likely to cast discredit upon them. It is barely possible that we should be looking nearer home for the knocking bunch."

In continuation, Mr. Duncan further spoke of the desirable conditions prevailing in his adopted region, no failing to mention the presence of wood as well as of water. He said that mining timber and fuel wood are not so difficit to obtain as the impression is given out. He said that in the immediat- vicinity of many of the camps there are large groves of bull pines and other trees. Stulls are easily obtained from them and already there are a number of people gaining a livelihood in the cordwood business.

Bull Frog is the present habitat of Mr. Duncan, but he does not laud his own camp to the detriment of the others. It is there that he is largely interested financially, owning claims not far from the original location, on which he has inaugurated a lively period of development with surface indications that certainly warrant the proposed outlay. Bullfrog proper is a great proposition. The ore is a true quartz, slightly inclining in appearance toward a spar. The ledges, of which there are a number, are contacts, lying between lime and porphory. Unlike the original Tonopah finds, the rock is heavily stained with copper carbor-'e and bromide of silver. There are not sufficient bases in the rock to prevent free milling. The Bullfrog ledges improve with depth, both in width and in values and the permanency of the camp is perfectly insured.

John Wieland's Extra Pale Lager Beer

Strictly Union Labor Made

Anheuser-Busch St. Louis beer bottled. Frenricksburg, San Jose. Agent for State of Nevada for Shasta Mineral Water.

O. G. BENCHUETZ, Wholesale Dealer, Reno.
TELEPHONE BLACK 218

The Quality Store **Miller's Buffe Beer** The Quality Store

It's made in Milwaukee, and is recognised as the purest and most exhilirating beer on earth. Try a sample case. We are sole agents for Nevada.

Phone Main 401 **FRANK BROS. CO.** Wholesale Wine and Liquor Merchants 228 Virginia Street

THE ANNUAL BALL OF THE RENO WHEELMEN

Celebrate the advent of the New Year at the Wheelmen's Annual New Year ball to morrow evening. All arrangements are now completed to make of it the most enjoyable affair of the winter's social season. The regular Annual New Year ball of the Reno Wheelmen Club has become a feature in the social life of the city and is looked forward to by devotees of the dance with increasing interest each year.

The unequaled facilities of the club for providing for the pleasure and comfort of their guests in their beautiful and roomy clubhouse, coupled with their reputation as entertainers is a guarantee that all who attend will have an enjoyable evening. The music will be furnished by the Wheelmen Club Orchestra, which is all that need be said on that score. The committee having the affair in charge have labored faithfully to make it a success and nothing has been overlooked. Tickets are now on sale. Buy one.

MARIE WAINWRIGHT IN 'TWELFTH NIGHT'

Its name is not given to Shekespeare's comedy, "Twelfth Night," because it has any relation to the time action of the play. As a matter of fact the period covered by the story of the little page, Viola, is more than three months. Twelfth Night was among the immortal bard's contemporaries a season of frolic devoted to the spinning of jolly yarns, and it is because "Twelfth Night" is a fantastic jumble of mirth with romance that he bestowed upon it the title he gave it. The audience that will see Miss Marie Wainwright when she comes here soon are assured of a mirthful evening's enjoyment.

Notice to the Public

Having purchased the Palace barber shop from Al. North, we desire to announce that it will be conducted as in the past, as a first class tonsorial parlor. We invite all our old friends and welcome new ones to our place of business.

J. W. SCOTT,
W. J. SHANK. d31w

Dr. Bergstein's Quarters.

During his stay in this city Dr. Bergstein will be found at room 43, McCormack Building. Those wishing to see him will find him there during regular office hours.

Violin Instruction

Chas. H. Keil, teacher of violin and mandolin. Residence 314 West street.

Hot noon lunch at the J. J. Becker.

Big Reduction Week!

Commencing January 2d, and Lasting Until January 7th

It will be a very busy week at our store. We have prepared a "Gigantic Sale" of every piece of merchandise we carry. It is prior to Stock taking and our motto, is, never to carry any stock over from one season to another, but to dispose of goods even at a loss.

Suit Reduction

$15.00 Suits will be sold for $13.00
$20.00 Suits will be sold for $17.50
$25.00 Suits will be sold for $22.50
All our tourist coats at a big reduction.

Skirt Reduction

$5.00 Skirts will be sold for $3.75
$6.50 Skirts will be sold for $4.25
$7.50 Skirts will be sold for $6.25
$8.50 Skirts will be sold for $7.35

A Drummers Sample line of Women's and Childrens Undergarments consisting of ffne Egyptian cotton, plaited wool and fine Australian wool, in vests, pants and union suits, at half and some less than half price.

Dress Goods and Silk Reduction

Every piece of dress goods and every yard of silk reduced also all our Serge. Cheviot, Venetian Cloth, Zibelines, Voiles, Henriettas, Albatross, Crepe de Paris, Crepe de Chene, and Eolienne are included in this sale. 50c value 42c per yard; 75c value 63c per yard; $1.00 value 84c per yard; $1.25 value $1.05 per yard; $1.50 value $1.26 per yard; $2.00 value $1.78 per yard.

Domestic Reductions

Outing Flannels and Flannelette in choicest designs, fancy stripes and checks strictly fast colors, 10c value for 8c yd 12½c value for, per yard 11c

Ready to use bedsheets, large size 72x90 in regular 50c value, for each 42c

Our Celebrated Clarendon bed spreads, extra large size, regular $1.75 value for, each, ... $1.38

Ready to use Pillow cases 45x36 inches regular 12½c value for each 11c

Blanket Reductions

Pure all wool white California Blankets worth $5.00 for $3.85 per pair.
Pure all wool white California Blankets worth $6.50 for $5.25 per pair.
Pure all wool white California Blankets worth $7.50 for $6.75 per pair.

THE PALACE DRY GOODS HOUSE

Phone Brown 291--Free Delivery to Sparks Every Day--211 Virginia Street

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

SECTION TWO DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL PAGES 9 TO 16

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES RENO, NEVADA, SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 1,. 1905. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

NEVADAN'S DUTY TO THE STATE

Contributed By Ex-Congressman H. F. Bartine

IT has frequently been observed that the greatest drawback to Nevada's progress has been the indisposition of those who have made money here to reinvest within the borders of the State, and their failure to do so has been the subject of much complaint, although it is probable that most of the complainers would have done the very same thing of which they have complained if fortune had smiled upon them. Still,t it is true that Nevada has suffered greatly from the cause referred to, and a glance at the reasons for it and also at the present duty of Nevada's citizenship may not be wholly devoid of interest at this time. And first of the cause.

It is not at all likely that those who have made fortunes in this state have differed materially in their thoughts, feelings and general characteristics from those who have accumulated wealth in other places; but there has nevertheless, been a wide differenece between the manner in which Nevada acquired fortunes have been disposed of and the methods pursued in the other mining states..

In Colorado it has been the ambition of the successful mining man to erect fine buildings in Denver, Colorado Springs and other cities of the state, with the result that there are now within its boundaries some of the handsomest cities and most beautiful homes in the country. In Utah, Salt Lake City has been the center of pride and is rapidly becoming a city of palaces built with money drawn from the mines and other resources of the state. The same is true but in slightly lesser degree of Montana and Idaho. There are reasons for this which should not be overlooked in justice to those who have made fortunes in this state and carried them elsewhere instead of building up Denvers in Nevada. The natural conditions have been somewhat different.

Everywhere men who have acquired wealth use it in the manner most agreeable to themselves. The rich Coloradan has not invested in Denver merely through a sentimental desire to build up a large and beautiful city. He has done it because the locality was attractive to him, and because he felt that the investment would be safe. The same thing would have taken place here under like conditions. Had the Mackay's and Fair's, and other Nevada mining kings felt assured that they could make large investments at Reno with safety and satisfactory profit, there is hardly room for doubt that they would have done so, and that the metropolis of Nevada would now be a fair rival, at least of Salt Lake City. But the wisdom of such investment evidently did not impress these millionaires and their money went elsewhere for the enrichment of other sections at the expense of our own state.

Our close proximity to California has been a disadvantage to Nevada in the matter of home making within its borders. Comparatively few wealthy people have cared to go to the labor and expense of building fine homes here when a few hours ride by rail would take them into the very heart of the semi-tropic beauties of California. At first glance the most of Nevada is not pleasing to the eye of a stranger, a man of means looking for the site of a beautiful home. Nevada scenery is magnificent in its way. Its clear blue skies, its lofty, snow capped mountains, and broad stretches of valley between are incomparably grand, but the grandeur is that of desolation, and the first thought of the passing stranger, is "how do people live in such a place?" Even with those who in earlier days located here, few had any idea of remaining permanently. Their aim was to "make a stake" and then hie themselves away, either to their former homes in the Atlantic states, or to the land of flowers and vineyards on the western slope of the Sierra.

It is only within comparatively recent years that the splendid opportunities of Nevada for home building have come to be understood and appreciated. Hence, in dealing with the actions of those who, in the flush mining days of the "sixties" and "seventies," did nothing for the upbuilding of the state, we should be fair, and keep in view the conditions which then existed. We should remember that many fortunes are being made in the icy regions of Alaska, but that few permanent homes are being made there and that the progress of those regions is necessarily slow. The reason is the same, only, of course, differing vastly in degree, as that which retarded the advancement of our own state.

But to a very great extent we have now outgrown the conditions which have hitherto prevented Nevada's development. With a constantly growing appreciation of the state's mineral wealth, has come the knowledge that this is not its only resource; that it presents opportunities for profitable farming scarcely supassed anywhere under thes un, that it has almost boundless ranges for livestock, that its climate is equal to the best in the world, and that nowhere can more attractive and comfortabe homes be made. Much of the state must, in the nature of things, remain barren and unattractive. That is true also of Colorado, Utah and even California, which state is, in the imagination of many a terrestial paradise throughout its entire length and breadth.

We have reached a stage in our development, at which every prosperous and intelligent Nevadan can easily see and comprehend the varied resources of the state, the chances which it presents for profitable investment, and the facility with which comfortable homes can be made. The time is fitting to urge upon every patriotic citizen of the state the duty as well as the wisdom of his investing a part at least, (and the more the better) of his accumulations here in the state where they have beeen acquired.

There will always be differences of tastes and desires among men and women as to their modes of life and places of abode. Some like one climate and some another; some love the granduer of mountain scenery, and others are attracted more by the quiet beauty of the meadow and the woodland deli, while others still are charmed by the coast regions where the ocean waves flash in the sunlight and break upon the shore. Some naturally seek one line of investment and some another. We cannot reasonably expect all to satisfy themselves here for there is constant migration to and from every locality. But we can and we do hope to see a complete abandonment of the idea which once so generally prevailed among us that Nevada was a good place to make money in but a bad place to spend it in. We may fairly indulge the hope that henceforth a fair average proportion of the wealth which our state produces will be retained within its own borders for the creation of more wealth and the upbuilding of a state which in population and material development will compare favorably with any of its sisters between the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada.

The three basic industries of the state must always be, mining, farming and stock raising, with their relative importance in the order named. Along these lines the opportunities for investment are probably unsurpassed in any other American state or territory. The recent discoveries at Tonopah, Goldfield, Amargosa, Bullfrog and other places prove conclusively that the state has undeveloped mineral resources boundless and rich. There is no reason to doubt that we still have many undiscovered Tonopahs and Goldfields within our boundaries, and that some of them will soon be well-known places on the map of the state. They certainly will be if those who have already made fortunes in Nevada mines will devote a reasonable proportion of their gains to the discovery and development of more.

A Plea for the Investment of Nevada's Wealth

The low price of silver is, of course, a grave disadvantage, even in the richer districts, but with new metallurgical processes and new mechanical devices, there is no reason why silver mining should not be profitable, taking the industry as a whole. He must be a dullard who cannot see what the mining developments of Nye and Esmeralda have already done for Reno, and this is but a faint suggestion of the far-reaching benefits which flow from the discovery of valuable deposits of silver and gold. In proportion to population Reno is one of the richest business centers on the Pacific Coast, and as yet it has only just begun its upward march.

The new stimulus which agriculture is now receiving through the operation of the Newlands Irrigation Act justifies the highest hopes for the future of the state along agricultural lines. This, be it remembered, means development of permanent character. The richest mines exhaust. The more we take from them the less there is remaining, but under an inteligent and scientific system of farming, instead of exhausting the lands become more and more productive. As an incident and adjunct to farming proper, the raising of stock is capable of great extension and with this extension should naturally come improvement in the quality, as is so well exemplified by Governor Sparks' splendid herd of Herefords.

Subordinate to and dependent upon the three basic industries mentioned must, of necessity be many others—too numerous and diversified, in fact, to be specifically named. But we all know that every mining and farming center means a town with its merchants, mechanics, professional men and laborers in goodly numbers—so that the opportunities for profitable investment are not confined to the mere work of the mines and the farms.

No man of fair intelligence and familiar with existing conditions can doubt that Nevada has seen her darkest days. There can be no question that the state has a bright and prosperous future in store. How bright and how prosperous will depend in large degree upon how well her citizens do their duty in the matter herein touched upon. One-half of the money taken from the Comstock mines would have built a Denver where Reno now stands. The money was not so invested, and there was some excuse for it. But now, under the changed conditions, there is no reason why one-half at least, of the proceeds of our mines and farms should not be devoted to the upbuilding of our own state, and the giving to her of the place in the great sisterhood to which she is fairly entitled. Signs, the most favorable, are now written upon the business horizon, and we are fully justified in indulging the brightest of hopes for the years and the decades immediately to come.

FINENESS OF NEVADA GOLD

Thre were received by the San Francisco Mint lately several bars of remarkably fine gold. The bars came from the camp of Goldfield, Nevada, and were valued at about $45,000. They were obtained from the treatment of about fourteen and one-half tons of ore, which gave the remarkable yield of $3,000 a ton. The purity of the gold, however, is more noteworthy than even the richness of the ore, the bars assaying between 981 and 987.5 fine.

The gold in the bullion was valued as it stood at $21.41 an ounce, as against $20.67 an ounce for perfectly pure gold.

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